

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, showers. Temp., 44 (74-68). Sunday, clear, warm, possible snow. Temp., 50 (64-70). LONDON: Saturday, cloudy, with showers. Temp., 14 (34-43). Sunday, cloudy, cooler. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. Temp., 8-18 (48-64). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp., 19-29 (33-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

No. 29,813

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16-17, 1978

Established 1887



PROTEST
—Farm workers in Alentejo, the southern wheat-growing region of Portugal, demonstrate against the government's moves to dismantle partially the Communist-directed collective agricultural system.

Associated Press

40 Reported Dead in Southern Iran Town As Shiite Moslems Attack Bahai Members

TEHRAN, Dec. 15 (AP) — Shiite Moslems, in an outbreak of sectarian violence in Shiraz, southern Iran, were reported today to have attacked homes and businesses belonging to members of the Bahai sect. Forty of the attackers were shot and killed, informed sources reported.

The violence against the Bahais erupted in the Shiraz suburb of Saadi. Among the homes set ablaze were ones belonging to a former army intelligence chief and several noncommissioned members of the army.

Informed sources in Shiraz said the army men used their weapons to defend themselves and their families against the rioters, shooting and killing at least 40 and wounding scores of others. An army corporal whose home was burned was killed by the rioters and his family fled along with hundreds of other Bahais to a nearby mountain town.

The Moslems also attacked businesses belonging to Bahais, including the Pepsi-Cola plant.

Pressure on Shah

Shiraz has been the frequent scene of anti-shah demonstrations since civil unrest started 11 months ago throughout Iran.

As the unrest grew, Shiite Moslems put the pressure on the shah to dismiss members of the Bahai sect in influential positions.

Election Sunday to Replace Coalition

Belgian Vote Splits Parties by Languages

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15 — Six and a half million Belgians are expected to vote Sunday in one of the Europe's most unusual national elections.

The Belgians will be choosing a government to replace the coalition that fell in October, but there is no single major national party on the ballot.

Instead, each of the major parties is split into divisions on the basis of language — Flemish in the northern half of the country and French in the southern half and Brussels.

"This election is notable for the apparent lack of public interest," a Western diplomatic observer commented, although a large turnout is assured because Belgians are required by law to vote.

"The other feature is that perhaps never before have the language communities been so completely separated," he said.

The last national party to separate by language was the Socialist after the government of Premier Leo Tindemans resigned over the issue of developing a regional form of government.

Communists United

Of the 11 parties now represented in the lower house of parliament, only the Communists, with two seats, are not divided by language. The splintered political makeup of Belgium requires that any new government will be a coalition of different parties and linguistic communities.

While public-opinion polls indicate that economic issues, and especially unemployment, are the main concern of most Belgians, the parties are campaigning on the narrower regional-language question.

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Abu Dhabi	450 Drs.	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Drs.
Algeria	275 Drs.	Iceland	150 Drs.	Italy	3.25 N.L.
Austria	100 Drs.	Iraq	8 Drs.	Malta	0.425 Drs.
Bahrain	4,000 Drs.	Iran	70 Drs.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Belgium	22 B.F.	Ireland	1,140 Drs.	Spain	4.00 Drs.
Cyprus	250 Drs.	Italy	500 Drs.	Saudi Arabia	3.25 Drs.
Denmark	3.75 Dkr.	Jordan	0.25 Drs.	Sudan	50 Pounds
Egypt	4,500 Drs.	Kuwait	800 Drs.	Turkey	3.00 Lira
Erie	40 P.	Liberia	0.200 Drs.	Sweden	1.705 Lr.
Finland	2,000 Fins.	Libya	1.25 Drs.	Tunisia	3.25 Drs.
France	1,500 Drs.	Morocco	27.5 Drs.	U.S. M.L.	1.50 Drs.
Germany	1,500 Drs.	Moscow	27.5 Drs.	U.S. M.L.	1.50 Drs.
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

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Israel Rejects Cairo Terms; U.S. Opposes New Summit

Carter Cites Frustration

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (NYT) — Expressing acute frustration over the latest snag in Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations, President Carter said yesterday that it was up to Israel to accept or reject the projected treaty.

Mr. Carter ruled out an early reconvening of the Camp David summit conference, citing "other pressing international problems" requiring his attention as well as that of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

"We've really put an extraordinary amount of time and effort in the Mideast, and I just cannot neglect other problems in order to accomplish this goal," the president said in a television interview.

Meanwhile, Hodding Carter 3d, a State Department spokesman, said at his daily briefing: "In our judgment, the time has come for a pause, not a breakdown, but a pause" in U.S. mediation efforts.

No Threat Seen

Mr. Carter indicated in the television interview, conducted by Barbara Walters of ABC, that he did not believe the terms holding up a peace treaty represented a threat to Israel's interests.

The president added: "We will continue, tenaciously, to pursue the peace prospects and to try to reach an agreement between Israel and Egypt at a later date."

Later, aides said this was meant as an assurance to both sides that even if the United States turned its attention to other matters, it would not give up on reaching an eventual settlement.

Asked to specify the other "pressing international problems" demanding his attention, the president cited the tension between Argentina and Chile over the ownership of disputed islands, the mediation efforts in Nicaragua and the negotiations with the Soviet Union over a new strategic arms limitation agreement.

Broad Gamut

"There's such a broad gamut of things that I need Secretary Vance back here," he said, explaining why he had ordered the secretary to end his Middle East shuttle and return home today.

Mr. Carter said the Argentine-Chile dispute "could erupt into a conflict." But other administration officials said that despite this, a major purpose in recalling Mr. Vance was to jolt the Israelis into serious consideration of the latest

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

UN Assembly Asks Israel Embargo

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 15 (AP) — The General Assembly last night called for an arms embargo against Israel in a resolution aimed mainly at the United States as the leading Israeli arms supplier.

The Iraqi-inspired resolution came to the assembly with the recommendation of its Main Political Committee, which is made up of all UN members. The 48 Third World sponsors included Egypt and Saudi Arabia, themselves recipients of U.S. arms.

With 37 countries abstaining, the assembly adopted the resolution by a vote of 72 to 30, well above the two-thirds majority the charter requires for decisions on important questions. Before that, however, the assembly took the position that the resolution needed only a simple majority for adoption.

Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum said that, "since the assembly has agreed the matter is unimportant, we shall treat the resolution accordingly." General Assembly resolutions are not binding.

Proposed Letters

The proposed side letters would:

- Make an exchange of ambassadors conditional on the implementation of Palestinian autonomy.
- Provide a review of Sinai peninsula security arrangements after five years.

• Set a target date for the start of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

• Dilute a clause assuring that the treaty would supersede mutual defense pacts between Egypt and other Arab states.

"These demands are inconsistent with the Camp David framework and are not included in it and change substantially provisions of the peace treaty. Therefore, they are unacceptable to Israel and are rejected by it," Mr. Begin announced after a five-hour Cabinet meeting.

The tone of finality in the Cabinet's communiqué, in spite of Mr. Begin's assurances that Israel is prepared to resume negotiations anytime, is certain to exacerbate tensions between the Carter administration and the Israeli government.

Speaking with reporters after the Cabinet meeting, Mr. Begin criticized what he termed the U.S. government's one-sided attitude in support of Egypt's position and suggested that it stems from pressures exerted by radical Arab states.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

OPEC Official Confirms Plan to Raise Oil Price

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates, Dec. 15 (AP) — Secretary-General Ali Jaidah of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) confirmed today that world oil producers intend to raise the price of oil at their year-end price meeting this weekend, but he refused to speculate on the precise outcome.

Mr. Jaidah also said that strike-induced reduction of oil production in Iran will have no immediate effect on OPEC pricing. He said that he was optimistic that Iranian oil production will pick up again, and that other OPEC nations in any case could raise their production to "alleviate the problem" of declining Iranian output.

On the price issue, Algerian Oil Minister Ahmed Ghofzali said that "We won't accept some patchwork small adjustment that would make us look ridiculous before our own

people." He said industrialized countries "won't be happy unless we give them oil for free."

In Nicosia, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, today urged the oil ministers to be moderate in their decision to raise crude-oil prices.

Sheikh Yamani said that OPEC members were almost unanimous that prices should be raised to compensate for losses caused by the dollar decline and world inflation.

"So, in principle, a price increase seems to be inevitable. After that, would come the question of fixing this increase," Sheikh Yamani said. He gave no figures, but urged that the increase be spread over the next 12 months, taking into consideration the long-term interests of OPEC and the adverse effects that a hefty one-step increase might have on the world markets.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Britain Only Holdout After Lynch Announcement

Ireland Gets Aid, Says It Will Join EMS

DUBLIN, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Jack Lynch told Parliament today that Ireland, after being offered £50 million (about \$100 million) in aid, will join the European Monetary System (EMS) on Jan. 1.

The purpose of the EMS is to confine, within narrow limits, fluctuations in the value of member currencies. It is hoped that this will better assure predictable prices for exports and imports.

Mr. Lynch told Parliament that his government hoped and expected that the Irish pound would, in practice, maintain its historic parity with the British pound sterling, at least for some time. According to financial experts in Dublin, the two currencies could in theory diverge almost immediately after Jan. 1.

Mr. Lynch did not name the source of the extra £50 million but said it would be in the form of direct country-to-country aid over two years.

(The Associated Press reported (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8))

13 Die in Spain As Train Cars Are Derailed

MADRID, Dec. 15 (AP) — At least 13 persons were killed today and a number of others injured when part of a passenger train derailed at Manzanares, a town about 190 kilometers south of here.

Rail officials said that 13 bodies were removed two hours after the accident, which occurred at 4:30 p.m., and 12 passengers were hospitalized in critical condition.

They said that an undetermined number of other passengers traveling in the train en route to Cadiz, in southern Spain, from Madrid also were hurt.

All victims, officials said, were traveling in the last three coaches of the 21-coach train moving at a speed of 100 kilometers per hour at the time of the accident.

The officials said the three last coaches derailed apparently due to a failure in switch signals as the train was passing Manzanares station.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8))

Peoples Temple Defector Depicts Elaborate Healing Frauds

By Doyle McManus and Henry Weinstein
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 — The aged black woman sat heavily in her wheelchair, her breathing labored, her face creased with strain. Over her, his broad hands outstretched, a dark-haired white minister shouted and prayed, calling on the crippled woman to get up, get up, get up and walk.

At last, she struggled to her feet and took a few halting steps. The crowd roared, "Amen!" The Rev. James Jones, the healing minister, beamed. The old black woman was helped to a side door — where she sprawled away.

"There I was, an old black woman, running down the back streets of Indianapolis," recalled Linda Dunn, who is neither old nor black. "I had to get those old clothes off, and the wig, and the padding under my stockings, and all that makeup."

For five years, Linda Dunn served as a member of Mr. Jones' "inner staff" — the secret group of women who were his spies, his couriers, and his closest helpers in the Peoples Temple.

From 1966 until 1973, Mrs. Dunn told the Los Angeles Times, she:

- Was the subject of several of Mr. Jones' phony healings.
- Helped stage a burglary in Los Angeles to set up another elaborate "healing" hoax.
- Witnessed a bloody "assassination attempt" on Mr. Jones, which the cult leader faked.

• Watched as Mr. Jones, claiming to be the reincarnation of Jesus Christ, preached with plastic bags of human blood hidden in his hands, and popped them to show Christ-like wounds.

• Spied on fellow staff members and other churchgoers, often disguised as a black woman, and kept detailed files on their private lives.

"By the time I left, I saw all this duplicity in Jim. He had no loyalty to anyone. You had to rat on everyone. . . His healings were phony and his so-called philosophy was phony by his actions."

Most of the other members of Mr. Jones' inner staff died in the cult's mass suicide-murder in Guyana on Nov. 18. Those few who survived are still faithful members of the church.

Only Linda Dunn, who left the cult in 1973, remarried and changed her name, has granted an interview — with intimate details of how Mr. Jones ran his church and manipulated its members.

She has memories, both chilling and sad, of the almost constant spying, the houses, the way her work for Mr. Jones broke up her marriage and separated her from her three children. But unlike most of the people who defected from Mr. Jones, Linda Dunn is not bitter. She is

not an anti-Jones crusader; she has spent most of the last five years, she says, trying to forget.

Still, the picture she presents of the sect's early years flies in the face of some accounts that depict Mr. Jones as a once-sincere, social-crusading minister who slowly, and only recently, went mad.

"There really never was anything good about Jim," she decided. "Everything he did was unreal. He lived a lie . . . He told everyone that sexual relations were merely a need for ego fulfillment. But he was using a young woman when I got to Utkah [in California, where the cult was then located] in 1966."

Counters Current Policy**Ball Is Said to Advise U.S.
To Prod Shah to Civil Rule**

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI) — The United States should encourage the shah of Iran to move quickly toward a broadly based civilian government before new upheavals destroy any chance he may have to survive. George Ball has reportedly concluded after surveying U.S. options on Iran for President Carter.

Mr. Ball presented his still-secret findings — which in part apparently run against the grain of the White House policy of sticking totally with the shah — at a special Cabinet-level meeting at the White House Wednesday, the Washington Post learned yesterday.

The submission of the report could touch off a spirited policy battle within the administration, which thus far has refused to back any alternative to the shah's total control, for fear of contributing to the erosion of his authority.

Mr. Ball refused to talk to The

Washington Post about his report, and a spokesman for the National Security Council (NSC) said yesterday that Mr. Ball's findings would be handled as "an internal document that considers many options and possibilities" on which he could not comment.

But questions and comments that Mr. Ball has set forth during the past 10 days in Washington, to more than a score of U.S. officials and other experts on the Gulf, point to a set of conclusions that were reportedly reflected in the White House briefing Wednesday.

Chairing the meeting of the Special Coordination Committee was Mr. Carter's national-security affairs adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is believed to have successfully argued to the president thus far that any moves to dilute the shah's authority by backing an opening to the Moslem-led opposition could undermine the Iranian ruler and simultaneously drag the United States deeply into the political quagmire that would follow.

Mr. Ball, however, is known to have concluded that the peaceful nature of last weekend's demonstrations does not indicate that the crisis is over. He also feels that the military government that the shah appointed on Nov. 5 cannot stabilize a still-deteriorating situation, even in the short term.

His conclusion on the military government is known to be in sharp conflict with the view of Mr. Brzezinski, who was responsible for Mr. Ball's appointment as a special temporary Gulf consultant to the NSC. Mr. Ball was undersecretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

The views of the State Department, represented at the Wednesday meeting by Acting Secretary Warren Christopher, and the Defense Department, represented by Secretary Harold Brown, were reported to be closer to Mr. Ball's than to Mr. Brzezinski's, according to an official source.

Apprised of the outline of some of Mr. Ball's findings, as indicated to several of the officials with whom he discussed Iran, and of the apparent differences in views within the administration, the NSC spokesman said that the account sketched for him "does not accurately reflect the contents of the Ball report."

"In sharp contrast to his creative efforts at Camp David," the American Jewish Committee said in part, "President Carter's repeated expressions of impatience and frustration, either explicitly or implicitly addressed to Israel, have been neither appropriate nor helpful."



Vietnamese refugees demonstrate outside Foreign Ministry in Tokyo against visit of Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh. They demanded rights for Vietnamese.

Vietnam Aide Says China Forced Pact With Russia

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (UPI) — Vietnamese Deputy Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh said today that his country had signed a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union "out of necessity" due to China's "about-face" in its policy toward Hanoi.

Mr. Trinh, who is also foreign minister, won assurance from Japanese leaders that Tokyo will help Vietnam normalize relations with its former enemy, the United States, according to officials.

Mr. Trinh, who arrived here yesterday for a weeklong visit, made his remarks during the first round of talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

The Japanese government has said it will not commit itself to extend an additional \$28 million in economic aid to Vietnam unless Hanoi promises to seek a negotiated settlement in its border conflicts with Cambodia and China.

Japan has agreed to provide a total of \$18.4 mil-

lion in economic and reconstruction aid over a four-year period, starting this year.

During his talks with Mr. Sonoda, Mr. Trinh explained that Hanoi signed a peace and friendship treaty with the Soviet Union "out of necessity because China about-faced in its policy toward Vietnam."

As a result, he said, "we are sacrificing our independent policy somewhat," but he stressed that Vietnam is trying to preserve its independence.

China, which aided North Vietnam during the Indochina war, allied itself with Cambodia after the Communist takeover. Vietnam and Cambodia have been fighting border battles for about a year.

Mr. Sonoda assured Mr. Trinh that Japan is prepared to help in the establishment of diplomatic relations between Hanoi and Washington, according to government officials who were present at the meeting.

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Haley Says Some Material In 'Roots' Not Own Work

By Arnold H. Lubasch

NEW YORK. Dec. 15 (UPI) — Alex Haley settled a lawsuit yesterday by acknowledging that his world-renowned book "Roots" contained some material from a relatively unknown novel about slavery published nine years earlier.

The settlement ended the six-week trial of a suit by Harold Courlander, a 70-year-old novelist from Bethesda, Md., who contended there were substantial similarities between "Roots" and his own novel, "The African." He sued in U.S. District Court in Manhattan for "more than half the profits of 'Roots.'"

Just before the opposing lawyers in the trial were to make their summations, they issued the following statement: "The suit has been amicably settled out of court. Alex Haley acknowledges and regrets that various materials from 'The African' by Harold Courlander found their way into his book 'Roots.'"

Enormously Successful

Under the agreement, the amount of money that will be paid to Mr. Courlander and his publisher, Crown, was not disclosed. But the nature of the case made it seem likely that the settlement would be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The defendants in the suit were Mr. Haley and his publishers, Doubleday and Dell, ABC, which televised "Roots," was dropped as a defendant by mutual agreement earlier in the trial.

"Roots" became enormously successful after it was published in 1976. It won a Pulitzer Prize,

and has sold millions of copies and produced a series of television programs that exerted a powerful impact throughout the country.

In contrast, "The African" sold 14,000 copies in hardcover and 130,000 in paperback after its publication in 1967.

Judge Robert Ward, who conducted the trial without a jury, proposed a settlement a few weeks ago after Mr. Courlander's lawyer, Robert Kaplan, presented the case for the plaintiffs. But the defense lawyers, George Berger and Robert Callagy, rejected the proposal.

After the negotiations on the proposal broke down, the defense lawyers moved for a mistrial, arguing that the judge had proposed a settlement for an amount that they had rejected. The amount was not disclosed. But the defense lawyers said it raised a question about whether the judge could continue the trial with impartiality.

Judge Ward, stressing his impartiality, ruled that the trial would continue. He had made it clear at the opening of the trial that the key issue would be "whether there is substantial similarity between 'Roots' and the earlier 'The African.'

Similar Case

A similar case was dismissed in September by U.S. District Court Judge Marvin Frankel, who ruled there were only insignificant similarities between "Roots" and a 1966 novel called "Jubilee" by Margaret Walker Alexander, a professor at Jackson State College in Mississippi.

The book by Dr. Alexander, 63, one of the country's most respected black writers, was based on what she described as the true story of her great-grandmother. She said her book depicted black life in Georgia before, during and after the Civil War.

Her suit, which was filed in Manhattan in April, 1977, alleged that parts of "Roots" had been largely copied from her book. At the same time, Mr. Courlander reported that "Roots" contained some striking similarities to his book, and he filed his suit the next month.

Mr. Courlander has written 27 books, many of them drawing heavily on folklore. He is not black. "The African" is a novel that explores the transition of Africans from tribal freedom to plantation slavery.

Shortly before both copyright-infringement suits were filed, the



Author Alex Haley, who has settled lawsuit.

Sunday Times of London reported that its investigation by Mark Ottawa had raised many questions about the factual basis of the African portion of Mr. Haley's account of his ancestor's journey from what is now Ghana to slavery in America.

Mr. Haley, 57, said he had never even heard of "The African" until after "Roots" had been published. But he conceded that three brief passages in his book had apparently come from the earlier book.

The three passages mentioned by Mr. Haley were cited by Mr. Kaplan, the lawyer for the plaintiffs, who also referred to a number of other passages that allegedly had been copied.

Mr. Haley explained that someone must have given the three passages to him without attributing them to "The African."

He said many people gave him handwritten notes and other material while he was doing his research, and said student volunteers went through some of the material to find anything that might be useful to him.

"Somewhere," he added, "somebody gave me something that came from 'The African.' That's the best honest explanation I can give."

through seven generations from Africa.

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Contains Names of Leading Aides

Key Organization Chart of Sect Found at Jonestown

By Charles A. Krause

JONESTOWN, Guyana, Dec. 15 (UPI) — Guyanese and U.S. investigators who supposedly combed Jonestown after the mass suicide overlooked until yesterday a Peoples Temple organization chart that may prove to be of key importance to criminal investigations now under way in both countries.

The chart, which contains the names of those Peoples Temple members who served in top posi-

tions at the time of the deaths on Nov. 18, was found here yesterday.

It was in the same place — at the site of the central pavilion where more than 900 of James Jones' followers died of cyanide poisoning — as when Rep. Leo Ryan and his party entered Jonestown on Nov. 17.

The chart was considered important by members of the Jones hierarchy, who stopped me from copying the names out on that night. Guyanese police prevented reporters who found the chart yes-

terday from copying names after the police realized the potential value of the information.

Still Held

In addition to providing a picture of how Jonestown was organized, the chart contains the names of persons who had leading positions at Jonestown — at least several of whom, including Mr. Jones' son Stephan and Lee Ingram, were outside Jonestown at the time of the deaths.

Guyanese authorities are still holding Stephan Jones, Mr. Ingram and more than 20 other Peoples Temple members who were either in Georgetown when the mass suicide occurred, or who had managed to leave Jonestown. The rest died of cyanide poisoning, except for Mr. Jones and two others who died of bullet wounds.

Police here are known to be investigating, the possibility that a least some of those Peoples Temple members still alive may have engaged in criminal activity before or during the death ritual.

While she was not there, she said. And this was while Mr. Jones was telling his followers that they should have no sexual relationships at all.

At one point in 1972, Mrs. Dunn said that Carolyn Layton, another top aide to Mr. Jones who died in Guyana, told her that Mr. Jones "thought that I was a very loyal, attractive worker, and he wanted to sleep with me."

She resisted, she said, but Mrs. Layton approached her again at Mr. Jones' instruction and Mrs. Dunn said she refused angrily.

Mr. Jones never said anything to her about it, Mrs. Dunn said, but he told other church members that he didn't want to do it.

"I felt personally betrayed. I had given up a relationship with the father of my kids, I had given up my kids and it wasn't enough for him."

Mrs. Dunn, her husband Larry and three children, Denise, Mark and Cheryl, arrived in Ukiyah, Ohio, with Larry's parents already cult members.

The young couple had already been divorced once and remarried and hoped to revitalize their shaky marriage.

Life took sharp upturn in Ukiyah. "We found an apartment and all of a sudden the people showed up with furniture . . . Here came people with beds, tables and chairs and all sorts of stuff. This had never happened to me before — total strangers — and I thought, gee, this is really kind of nice . . ."

Quickly she learned the visitors were cult members. Mr. Jones had already devised a method of building loyalty that was certainly as sophisticated as that of any Tammany Hall politician and greater than that of most ministers.

Members of the inner staff, she said, put the chicken parts mixed with a little of their own blood, into a tiny plastic bag.

One of the temple's nurses would palm the bag, stick her finger down the victims throat until he gagged, and burst the bag with her finger nail. "The nurse would pull out this bloody mess," Mrs. Dunn said. "Most people thought they were really spitting up a cancer."

Recall "cancers" were produced in a similar fashion, she said.

Yet it was not these hoaxes that drove Mrs. Dunn away from the temple. Instead, she said her mind began to change over a time because she saw Mr. Jones playing her and his other aides against one another.

"He'd get one of the women to sleep with him and then he'd put her down in front of the others

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Draft Memo by National Security Council

U.S. Studies Policy Link to Mexico Oil

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP) — A National Security Council draft study describes Mexico as "the most promising new source of oil in the 1980s and suggests that President Carter consider a serious upgrading in that country's priority among U.S. foreign policy interests."

The memorandum, designated as Presidential Review Memorandum (PRM) 41, says that the United States could view Mexico as a world-scale partner and accord it significant concessions on winter export of farm products as well as quotas for legal immigration of workers to the United States. A copy of the draft was obtained yesterday by The Washington Post.

Another option outlined in the draft would be for Washington to maintain its traditional view of Mexico as an "emerging power" in the Third World.

Last week, President Carter said PRM-41 could serve as the basis for his negotiations in February in Mexico City with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Major New Energy Source

"For the United States, Mexico represents a major new energy source. Presently outside OPEC [the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries], Mexico could supply 30 percent of U.S. import needs by the mid-1980s, thus enhancing security of supply, and more than compensating for the decline of Venezuelan and Canadian supplies," the draft study asserts.

More important, however, the outcome of PRM-41 could shape a new generation of U.S.-Mexican relations.

A draft of the memorandum sets forth some possible results from a redirection of Washington's policy toward Mexico:

- It could provide an alternative to increased dependence on Arab oil, and access to some of what the CIA estimates could be as much as 10 million barrels a day of Mexican oil production by 1990.

- It could result in a sanctioned program for Mexican aliens now immigrating illegally to the United States at the rate of hundreds of thousands a year, a proposal that many U.S. labor leaders view as nothing short of chilling.

- It could result in lowering tariffs and other trade barriers to Mexican exports, such as vegetables and textiles, an idea vigorously opposed by politically powerful U.S. business interests.

- And it could result in the creation of a special negotiator for Mexican affairs reporting directly to the president or to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, which at the least would touch off regional political jealousies.

- At the same time, the United States has the option of doing none of these things and instead, as a draft of PRM-41 says, "follow general U.S. foreign-policy directions without according Mexico special preferential status."

- Mr. Carter has yet to make a choice, though senior administration officials say he has taken a keen personal interest in the memorandum.

Outlines Agreed Upon

Although the details have yet to be worked out, and the final document has not gone to the president, the outlines of the administration's options were agreed on at a Cabinet-level meeting last week.

Cost overruns are not the oil reserves' only problems. The department's accelerated reserve program called for having 250 million barrels in storage by the end of this year. Department officials say that at best the program will have about 68 million barrels in storage by January. Yesterday spokesman James Bishop Jr. said that the department will have 250 million barrels in funds to cover the cost overruns.

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Department officials attribute many of the problems to overambitious goals mandated by Congress and the Carter administration, and to unanticipated technical difficulties. Beyond that, department officials say that no storage program on this scale has ever been undertaken before.

As a consequence of these difficulties, the cost estimates and the anticipated milestones dates were well off target.

The memo notes that Mexico clearly could produce as much oil as is now produced by Saudi Arabia, the world's leading exporter.

It goes on to say that there are four major issues that need to be addressed: energy, trade, migration, and relations affecting the communities along both sides of the 1,930-mile border between Mexico and the United States.

Among the obstacles to improv-

ing relations between the two countries, the memo notes, is that "important elements in both societies regard the other with suspicion and even fear."

These include Mexican fears that the United States will exploit Mexico's resources, especially oil and gas, and U.S. fears that illegal Mexican immigration will swell domestic labor markets as the economy moves toward a recession.

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No to Civil Defense

They have been thinking the unthinkable again in certain quarters of government, and the question now is whether they are also going to try to do the non-doable. Some time in the next few days, the president is expected to decide just how much money he will ask from Congress for a stepped-up program of civil defense. Around \$95 million annually has already been dished out for his confused and wasteful program; and only recently has the government arranged to free those funds for expenditure on more manageable and familiar, if less exotic, emergencies than those likely to attend nuclear war. Now there are pressures on Mr. Carter to add substantially to these funds for the purpose of getting a civil-defense evacuation project under way. The current scuttlebutt has it that he is resisting. We fervently hope this is the case.

* * *

them to evacuate their cities? What exactly is it that they are going to build to shelter themselves in when they get there? And with what materials? Who will be carrying the food and water and from where — and over what kind of terrain and clogged (with people and vehicles) roads? What we should be telling the Russians, again and again and in every way we know, is that it's a rotten enterprise and can't be expected to work — not: Hey, you seem to have a terrific idea there; but you can't get the better of us, we're going to do it too.

If anything, the Soviet pursuit of a civil-defense program has illustrated precisely one of the dangers that go with it: digging in (no matter how ineffective) or even seeming to, will never look defensive to the other side; rather, to those charged with protecting a nation's security it will always project the image of an enemy preparing to fight a war. Thus, it is likely to alarm and provoke an opponent; and it may also generate a false and dangerous sense of confidence, bordering on arrogance, on the part of those who construct some kind of civil-defense capability. You can see some of the psychological harm in the very reaction of this country to the Soviet activities in the field. But that at least is in a relatively tension-free, long-term planning context. Only consider what the impact would be on a different time and danger scale — at a moment of high-tension during a superpower confrontation that engaged each country's vital interests — if one side or the other started evacuating its cities. Do you think the evacuees would get very far? How would you assess the contribution of their mass exodus to the triggering of actual warfare?

* * *

It is occasionally said that those who oppose the development of a civil-defense capacity in this country are arrogant themselves and unfeeling, in that they seem eager to will total doom in a nuclear exchange and show no concern for the millions of lives that might be saved by some prudent advance-planning. Baloney. If there is arrogance afoot, it is the cosmic, Faustian arrogance of those who believe that nuclear warfare can be tamed and made manageable, who intellectualize and make antiseptic the "scenarios" of what it would be like and who now suggest to the rest of us that it will be our own fault if we end up casualties. Never mind that all this is dressed up in humanitarian, let-us-save-what-we-can garb. Embarking on a civil-defense program in a nuclear-missile age is one of the worst ideas ever tossed into public discussion. The president should toss it out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

South Africa Image-Making

The patriarchs of South Africa's ruling National Party have a habit of drawing the wrong lessons from their mistakes. One such mistake was the creation of a secret government propaganda fund, meant to buy South Africa a better name in an unfriendly world.

* * *

A judicial commission has reported that at least \$73 million was spent in five years, much of it clandestinely, to support a pro-apartheid English-language newspaper in Johannesburg and various James Bond fantasy enterprises around the globe. Some money was also spent on junkets to tropic isles by now-disgraced civil servants. And there appears to have been a clumsy attempt to cover up the scandal.

South Africa's newspapers brought the affair to light and aroused public opinion. Although they have trouble seeing much wrong with apartheid, the dominant white Afrikaners are imbued with the Calvinist piety of

their Dutch Reformed churches, and that made such hijinks a political embarrassment.

The new Prime Minister, Pieter Botha, says it won't happen again. Unfortunately, he means that he intends to make sure the press does not again engage in such "gossip-mongering." He threatens to push through legislation that would force newspapers to disclose their sources of information on demand.

* * *

Botha would do well to think again. Although already handicapped by far too many restrictions, the English-language press and, to a small but growing extent, the Afrikaans papers are among the redeeming features of South African society. Their flickering candle of freedom has done far more for the country's reputation than secret slush funds ever could.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Italy to Join the EMS

It would be imprudent to assume that the decision [to join the European Monetary System] has been made solely on the merits of the EMS as it might affect Italy. On the contrary, it looks as though the government has been motivated partly by the popular appeal in Italy of anything which seems to promise closer integration in the European Community, but even more by the tactical complexities of party political maneuvering in

Rome. . . Premier Giulio Andreotti may even believe that his passionate defense of Italian membership in the new venture will stand him in good stead if it becomes necessary to call fresh elections.

He may also believe that it will be easier to negotiate improvements in the scheme as it gets under way than it would be if Italy remained outside. This is a point of view which the British government, too, might have taken into account.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 16, 1903

NEW YORK — Two explosions in unfinished buildings in this city show that the use of dynamite as an argument in labor disputes in New York has begun. The question is whether unions representing unskilled labor should be allowed. They are often combinations for the purpose of coercing employers to yield to demands for increase in wages, reduction in hours, or whatever else subversive demands the leaders may see proper to incite their men to ask. The principle of these "labor-trusts" is coercion, and when mild methods fail, dynamite makes its appearance.

Fifty Years Ago

December 16, 1928

BERLIN — It is reported here that in a speech before the Soviet Central Committee last week, Maxim Litvinoff forcefully advocated expanded trade with the United States. Litvinoff, and presumably other Bolshevik authorities, hopes that the United States will take the lead in restoring diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet regime, and thereby end the long period wherein the Bolshevik government was a pariah among nations. This speech came as a great surprise to the German Communist Party, which is, however, obliged to support it.



Ten More Years and Our Bank Loot Won't Be Worth Digging Up.

The Struggle in Iran

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The latest official reports from Iran are increasing anxiety within the Carter administration and adding to divisions here about how Washington should respond to the crisis. According to these reports:

- While physical violence has declined in the last few days, Iran's oil production is down from a capacity of 3.9 million barrels a day to 1.1 million barrels.

- The banking system of the country is virtually crippled and inflation is now running at the rate of 30 percent, leading to a massive export of capital from the recent.

- Despite the recent counter-demonstrations in favor of the shah, the social and political turmoil are producing an alarming rate of unemployment.

- Meanwhile, official sources here note rising concern in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the Gulf about Soviet propaganda against the shah.

Warnings

Though the United States and Soviet governments have warned one another publicly not to intervene in the Iranian civil conflict, there is no evidence that either government is going beyond verbal and some technical support to the contestants.

It is not forgotten in Washington, however, that Article Six of the Soviet-Iranian Cooperation Agreement of 1921, which Moscow still regards as valid, reads as follows:

"If a third party should attempt to carry out a policy of usurpation by means of armed intervention in Persia [Iran], or if such power should desire to use such territory as a base of operations against Russia or if a foreign power should threaten the frontiers of federal Russia or those of its allies, and if the Persian government should not be able to put a stop to such menace after having been once called upon to do so by Russia, Russia shall have the right to advance her troops into the Persian interior for the purpose of carrying out the military operations necessary for its defense. Russia undertakes, however, to withdraw her

troops from Persian territory as soon as the danger has been removed."

This is not being taken too seriously here though it can be used by Moscow as a threat to intervene.

The main question troubling and dividing Washington is how to use its influence to restore stability in Iran, demonstrate to the economically powerful but politically and militarily weak states in this vast oil basin that Washington can be effective, and assure access to the fuel of the region.

With Secretary of State Vance involved in trying to resolve the differences between Israel and Egypt, the president's National Security Council adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has been playing a leading role.

He has been on the telephone several times a day recently with the Iranian ambassador to Washington, Ardestir Zahedi, who is now in Tehran attempting to save the shah and retain the vast authority his monarch has exercised to the past.

Elsewhere in Washington, however, other influential officials feel that any prolonged effort to restore the shah's powers as before will only exacerbate the crisis, lead to more bloodshed, and weaken U.S. vital interests.

These officials are arguing that the shah can save himself only by abandoning his dictatorial authority and presiding as a constitutional monarch under a new coalition government, including opposition religious leaders.

Possible Option

The other possible option, as these officials see it, is for the shah to abdicate in favor of his 18-year old son, with a regency formed to preserve the symbol of the monarchy for the next few years.

This would, in effect, be in accordance with the Iranian Constitution of 1906-11 in which under Article 39, the shah was required under his oath as king "to be the guardian of the constitution of Iran [and] to reign in conformity with the established laws . . ."

The basic division here is between those who favor open and

unlimited support for the shah, who has based his policy on cooperation with the free nations, and those who want to retain influence with whatever government follows the present crisis.

Military Worries

Military officials in Washington have a more specific objective. This is to make sure that the billions of dollars worth of modern arms promised the shah by President Nixon in 1972 and since delivered do not fall to a government that may cooperate with the Soviet Union — or at least that certain specific modern missiles are not made available to Moscow so that they can build their defenses against them.

On these military objectives officials here are clear and united on how to deal with such volatile forces and especially how to retain the oil supplies and the confidence of the entire Gulf region, there are still wide and understandable differences.

WASHINGTON — As the Carter administration nears the end of its second year, Washington is alive with rumors of heads about to roll. Not without reason.

Experience has reshaped the president's concept of government. To bring practice into harmony with his revised views, changes need to be made in the president's office and at the Cabinet and sub-Cabinet levels.

Carter came to Washington with the horrors of the Nixon-Haldeman White House fresh in his mind. To insure against secret, unaccountable and illegal rule by the insiders, he insisted on two principles.

First, he vested in the department and agency heads maximum authority, especially in the matter of picking their own staffs. Secondly, he put together a lean White House staff, short on the capacity to coordinate issues that engaged the interest of several departments.

That approach has, predictably, failed in several respects. The administration has been notable for a lack of high-level coordination. On the political side, the president has already shaken up the White House. Jerry Rafshoon and Anne Wexler have been added to the staff with visibly good results.

Weakness at OMB But the current drive to impose tight budgetary constraints on the departments and agencies has disclosed weakness at the top of the Office of Management and Budget.

If he is truly serious about holding down inflation, the president will want a weightier figure at the head of OMB than the present director, James McIntyre.

Relations between the National Security Council staff under Zbigniew Brzezinski and the State Department and Defense Department are being studied at OMB. Presumably some curb will emerge on the NSC's itch for advocacy as opposed to the coordination of differing departmental views. Perhaps Mr. Brzezinski will even be obliged to put high on his staff somebody with the competence to blend economic and energy questions into security issues.

Several Cabinet officers get very high grades for their instinctive responsiveness to the needs of the White House. Included in that list are Secretaries Cyrus Vance of State, Harold Brown of Defense, Cecil Andrus of Interior and Bob Bergland of Agriculture.

The Past Overtakes Henry Kissinger

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Henry Kissinger's latest public criticisms of the Carter administration's foreign policy reveal that the past now has overtaken him. He speaks about present and future mainly to his own actions in the past, and excuse his failures.

There were two persistent faults in Kissinger's method of conducting foreign policy. The first was too often to take words for substance, even when these words contradicted the underlying sense of things. "Vietnamization" was an example, and the agreement in 1973 with North Vietnam, ostensibly to settle the war, was another — both of them nominally solutions to an unresolved conflict. At odds with the real situation, both of those Kissinger policies were fate to collapse, and duly did so, the Nobel Peace Prize notwithstanding.

In the attitudes of his successors in the Carter administration, Kissinger easily recognizes this same problem and rightly criticizes it. He says in his latest interview with Arnaud de Borchgrave of Newsweek that a broad government coalition is no solution to the current crisis in Iran because of the inability of prospective members of such a coalition to get along is exactly what has caused the crisis. He also makes the necessary point, pace Ambassador Young, that it is a distraction in preventing the Cuban action in Angola, there would be no Cuban in Ethiopia today and South Yemen and all the other scattered outposts in which they have established themselves.

He says that "if we had succeeded in preventing the Cuban action in Angola, there would be no Cuban in Ethiopia today and South Yemen and all the other scattered outposts in which they have established themselves." As a result of Angola and Ethiopia it seems also that a "takeover" of Afghanistan by the Russians took place, and now the shah of Iran, undermined by the U.S. human rights campaign, has his back against the wall — all ultimately, because a majority of Americans (or was it merely a malicious minority?) came to oppose the war in Vietnam.

Setting of Accounts

The unspoken conclusion of all of this would seem to be that those Americans who had the temerity to oppose Kissinger on Vietnam will have a lot to account for on history's Judgment Day. At worst, one supposes, an awakened U.S. public may one day settle accounts with these "self-hating" Americans responsible for losing Vietnam, and thus responsible for so many subsequent losses in the world power balance, and who knows what terrible things yet to come.

One might quote the young Henry Kissinger against the middle-aged Kissinger. He wrote in his 1957 study of the Congress of Vienna, "A World Restored," that "the acid test of a policy . . . is its ability to obtain domestic support." This is the test that his own policies on Vietnam and Cambodia, and also on Angola, spectacularly failed. And by this turning over of the stale arguments of the past, looking for old revenges, telling tales of what might have been, Kissinger assigns himself to the past — which probably is not, these days, what he truly has in mind.

Heads on the Block

By Joseph Kraft

Several others — including Michael Blumenthal at the Treasury Department, Joseph Califano at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Patricia Harris at the Department of Housing and Urban Development — have shown more independence. But events have tended to prove Mr. Blumenthal right in his differences with the White House, notably on the issue of supporting the dollar. Mr. Califano and Mrs. Harris, apart from being able, have support from liberal and black constituencies that the White House aides would not readily antagonize at this time.

Tension

In some cases there is a tension between individual qualities and institutional requirements. Attorney General Griffin Bell has superb personal instincts but he seems not to like Washington or the Justice Department all that much. Moreover, the need for an attorney general without personal political ties to the president is now underlined by the case of Bert Lance, the president's friend and the former director of OMB who is the focus of an Atlanta investigation that has already seen the president's brother, Billy, take the Fifth Amendment.

James Schlesinger of the Department of Energy — and I say this as a friend and admirer — is more noted for rugged intellectual honesty and critical acumen than the political agility needed to bring warring agencies into a new department at a time when energy is a hot partisan issue. Juanita Kreps lacks the pushiness to bring the Department of Commerce to the fore in the matter of coordinating trade and investment policies.

Ray Marshall at Labor may have the stature to bargain effectively with the likes of George Meany of the AFL-CIO and Frank Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters. Adam Stansfield Turner of the Central Intelligence Agency seems to think the problems of the agency are matters of image rather than as is the case — performance.

Pressure Put On

At the sub-Cabinet level, the administration would like to get more managerial ability. The post of under secretary of agriculture is vacant, and Sidney Harman is leaving the No. 2 job in the Department of Commerce — under a new team and not, as asserted by some White House aides, under pressure. Pressure apparently is being put on Under Secretary Bob Brown at Labor, Deputy Secretary Alan Butchman of Transportation, and Under Secretary James Joseph on Interior.

On the whole, the administration will probably err on the side of caution rather than to make many changes. Certainly there is no need to caution against surgery.

"But the tone is important — especially at a time when government in general is under fire, it would be a sign that the Georgia mafia has grown up to their jobs if they can achieve the necessary firing without something like the graciously that Carter himself shows in his personal dealings.

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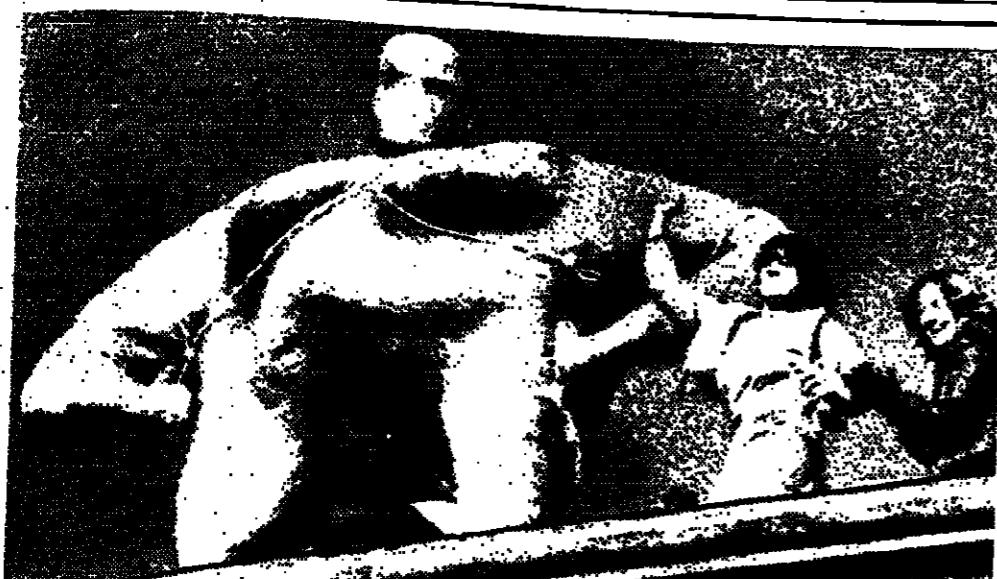
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FEMINIST ART — Workers cheer as sculpture, named 'Naked Lady,' takes its place on the Women's Building in Los Angeles. The 10-by-6-foot sculpture was done by feminist Kate Millett.

As Callaghan's Troubles Grow

Spring Election Seen Likely in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess today as speculation grew that Prime Minister James Callaghan will be forced to call a spring election.

After a bruising week in the House of Commons, the minority Labor government gained a respite last night when it recorded

a victory on a crucial confidence motion, by a 300-290 vote. But in the process, Mr. Callaghan was forced to jettison one of his most potent weapons in the battle against inflation, the dominating issue in British politics. After two parliamentary defeats, he had to lift economic sanctions against private firms which flout his efforts to

limit wage increases to 5 percent. He told Parliament that this would have the effect of "tying one hand behind our backs" in the struggle to keep down inflation. It was announced today that the annual rate of inflation had risen to more than 8 percent for the first time in seven months.

With trade unions, employers and Parliament ranged against his tough pay policy, Mr. Callaghan said the government would hold talks next week to try to reach an agreement with workers and management. Many trade unions, particularly those representing the low-paid, are pressing for increases closer to 40 percent than 5 percent. Although the prime minister said he would not relax his 5 percent limit on pay increases, newspapers and politicians speculated that he was thinking of a spring election.

The dispute centers on the Parliament's vote in favor of a 60 percent increase in the Regional Fund which dispenses development aid for poorer areas in the EEC.

The issue has political overtones because several European governments, notably France and Britain, recently gave public commitments that the European Parliament could not expand its powers unilaterally at governments' expense when parliamentary members are elected by universal suffrage for the first time next June. Both the Gaullists in France and the anti-marketeers in Britain's governing Labor Party have charged that the direct elections could erode national sovereignty.

The dispute could prove a test case because it pinpoints the question of whether individual governments can veto budgetary dispositions. The dispute could be submitted to the European Court of Justice, which decides EEC constitutional issues.

In a showdown, dissatisfied European governments could withhold their EEC contributions.

In previous budget disputes, the European Commission in Brussels has opted to work on the previous year's budget, but this procedure now could deprive Italy and Ireland — which have just agreed to join the European Monetary System — of the modest additional development aid already promised to them for next year.

Newton B. Drury
BERKELEY, Calif., Dec. 15 (UPI) — Newton B. Drury, 89, the chairman of the board of the Save-the-Redwoods League and a former director of the National Park Service, died yesterday.

Mrs. Drury was instrumental in the founding of the Save-the-Redwoods League in 1919. He served as its secretary until he was named director of the National Park Service in 1940, a post he held until 1951. He returned to the league in 1959 and served as its president from 1971 to 1975.

Charles B. McLaughlin
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 15 (AP) — Roman Catholic Bishop Charles B. McLaughlin, 65, who served as the bishop of St. Petersburg since the creation of the diocese in 1968, died yesterday of a heart attack.

200,000 Facing Famine
NAIROBI, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — famine has struck 200,000 persons in the Ethiopian provinces of Wollo, Gondar, Tigray and Shoa, and the government will launch a campaign to raise \$35 million to alleviate the disaster, Addis Ababa radio said today.

It quoted a spokesman for the ruling military council as saying that before the current monsoon has started, 22,000 tons of grain had been distributed to the stricken areas by truck, aircraft and pack animals.

Victims were being treated by 17 mobile clinics while more than 20,000 persons have been resettled in other parts of the country.

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U.S., Allies Lack Accord on A-Weapon Use in Europe

(This is the last part of a two-part series on the U.S. nuclear arsenal.)

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP) — The United States during the last 25 years has designed, built and deployed in Western Europe more than 10,000 short-range battlefield or tactical nuclear weapons to defend the NATO front from a Soviet and Warsaw Pact attack.

In that time, however, the United States has never been able to reach agreement with its NATO allies on exactly how those weapons would be used in a war.

The problem was stated recently with its simplicity by a military analyst at one of the U.S. government's nuclear-weapons laboratories: "In Germany, the towns are only two kilometers apart."

The average yield of the weapons in the U.S. tactical-warhead stockpile is about four kilotons, and many of the weapons are much larger, sources say.

The question has always been how these tactical weapons could be used against an invading Soviet force without turning West Germany and other NATO countries into a nuclear wasteland.

Showing Their Age

While tactical planners played with that dilemma, nuclear-weapons designers focused on the bigger strategic intercontinental missiles. Meanwhile, tactical weapons designed in the late 1950s and built and deployed in Europe in the 1960s began to show their age.

For example, according to informed sources, a number of the roughly 7,000 warheads — such as those for the Honest John battlefield-support missile, which is more than 20 years old — are not usable because U.S. troops in Europe no longer have the launchers to fire them.

Another segment of older weapons, particularly tactical bombs,

cannot be used because they are too powerful or too indiscriminate in their nuclear effects. Other nuclear devices always have been of questionable value.

Planners of stockpile modernization are haunted more by political fallout than by possible military effects. While the short-range, currently deployed tactical weapons would be exploded on some West European ally's soil, they would not be used until after an attack began.

No NATO country wants to face the political reality of that situation.

Ahorrent Possibility

Even if NATO nuclear weapons were dropped in Eastern Europe, the prospect is that the Soviet Union and its allies would respond by sending their own high-yield nuclear missiles into Western Europe.

That possibility is so abhorrent to West Europeans that when NATO exercises call for the allies to use nuclear weapons to repel an attack, the scenario never has the Warsaw Pact alliance responding with its own weapons.

Technically speaking, there are no accepted "fire plans" — specific weapon-firing orders — for using most of the roughly 7,000 nuclear artillery shells, ground- and air-defense missile warheads, tactical bombs and other atomic devices in the NATO stockpile.

There are, however, agreed-upon rules for what weapons should not be used — at least not on West European territory. These "NATO constraints" — highly classified orders dating from the early 1960s — reportedly set a general limit of 10 kilotons as the highest yield that can be exploded on NATO territory, declining to zero in built-up urban areas. Thus nuclear weapons are barred from use in large sections of Europe.

The constraints reportedly also order to reduce France's 10 percent inflation rate. They were denounced as "scandalous" by the opposition parties, which have succeeded in getting Parliament to call next week for an emergency debate on unemployment.

With three years to go before the next presidential elections — the longest election-free period in post-war French history — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his prime minister, Raymond Barre, feel that they have the time to push through the painful measures without courting political disaster.

By the second half of next year, the government hopes that the

prohibit use in NATO territory of ground-burst bombs and warheads. Their fireballs would create a radioactive fallout cloud that could not be controlled.

"Never have so many intelligent men spent so much time on a subject, come up with more irrational ideas — and known it," said one former military man in summing up the military planning for European tactical nuclear weapons use.

Of course, not every one talks that frankly or has that point of view.

Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, NATO commander from 1969 to 1974 and now commandant of the U.S. Military Academy, spoke during a recent interview of "differences of concept and preference" among the NATO allies on nuclear weapons use.

But Gen. Goodpaster maintained there are "realistic" plans for "selective use . . . accepted up to a [certain] degree." The one thing at the NATO allies agreed upon, he stressed, was the deterrent value of the weapons.

Right Eisenhower, first as NATO commander and later as president, had a clearer recognition of deterrence rather than "use" as the prime benefit of tactical nuclear weapons, Gen. Goodpaster said. "It was Eisenhower's concept that by building up this force, it was unlikely we'd have to employ it."

The most recent attempt to get an acceptable plan for a new nuclear weapons system began almost five years ago and ended in failure.

It was built around the development of neutron artillery shells, which were designed to reduce blast damage to areas adjacent to the battlefield.

Currently deployed nuclear shells destroy enemy targets primarily by blast and heat. The neutron versions would depend on radiation, and their area of blast would

be much smaller. Thus, it is argued, they would cause less collateral physical damage in adjacent areas.

According to informed sources, a proposed U.S. Army operation manual describing how the then-expected neutron artillery shells and missiles would be used was termed "unacceptable" last year by the West German military.

Circles Drawn

The plan was simple. Circles were drawn around every German town with a population of 1,000 or more. U.S. nuclear planners then devised neutron-weapons "packets" of 30 or more shells or missiles that would blanket those areas not covered by circles.

If a Soviet breakthrough occurred and a NATO commander wanted clearance to use neutron weapons, a request would go through NATO channels to the U.S. president to approve use of one or more of the preplanned neutron-area packages.

The Germans, according to informed sources, refused the manual because it accepted 10,000 civilian casualties with each neutron-area package.

"Politically," a neutron-weapon proponent said recently, "they did not want that coming out in peace-time."

Lack of an accepted plan, however, did not deter President Carter from proceeding with production of new neutron-weapon hardware, including 8-inch shells for Howitzers and warheads for Lance missiles.

The new shells were justified as being better than the shells they

would replace. Their range will be longer, they can be converted to more powerful neutron versions and, unlike current shells, they will have security devices that disarm them and thus make them less susceptible to terrorist attack.

Sources said the new Lance warhead, whether neutron or not, is needed because the yields of current versions are either too high to comply with constraints on NATO-territory use or too low to be effective against Soviet tanks.

Politics also seems to be behind the push for a new medium-range missile to be stationed in Europe.

Mr. Carter recently approved advanced development of warheads for an extended-range Pershing missile and a ground-launched Cruise missile, both of which could reach Soviet territory from West Germany.

In developing two weapons, the United States all but guarantees that one eventually will be produced and deployed.

Strike Slows Flights At Sydney Airport

SYDNEY, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — Striking ground staff members at Sydney's airport disrupted international flights for the second day today, causing departure delays of up to 2½ hours.

Baggage handlers and catering staff held their walkout to protest a decision by an industrial arbitration body that upholds an appeal by several Australian airlines against a recent pay award.

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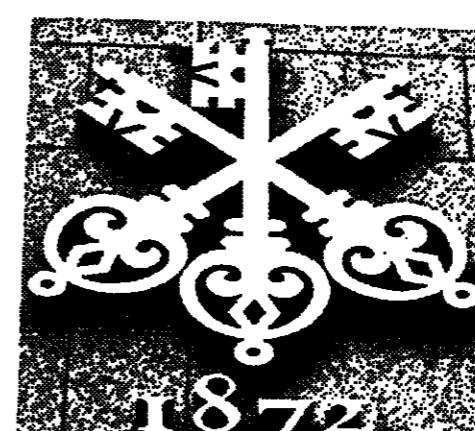
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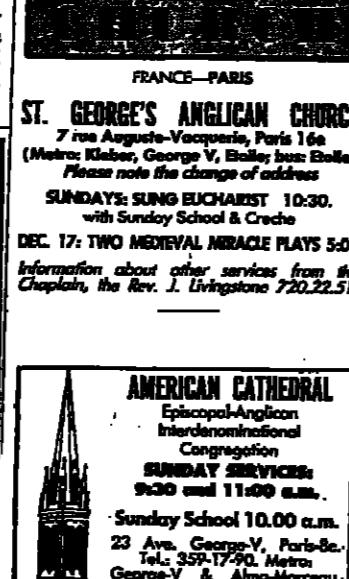
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Few Easy Answers to Rise and Fall of Cults and Their Gurus

By Russell Chandler

LOS ANGELES — In 1953, a rabbi named Maurice Davis sold his synagogue in Indianapolis to a young, idealistic preacher who wanted to build an integrated church that would truly serve the people.

Nearly 25 years later, Mr. Davis, now of White Plains, N.Y., organized a national network of groups composed of former cultists and parents of present members called Citizens Engaged in Reunited Families.

And James Jones, who turned the Indianapolis synagogue into his first Peoples Temple, led more than 900 followers into a paranoid suicide pact in the jungle of Guyana at a cult compound called Jonestown.

That twist of irony illustrates the tangle of relationships between cults and established religion.

Attempts to categorize cults or make distinctions among cults, sects, denominations and churches break down because there are no universally accepted definitions. Cults range from the benign and beatific to the bizarre and brutal.

They tend to thrive on a charismatic, authoritarian leader who provides an all-encompassing communal home for followers and answers their religious, social and political questions. Cults give simple answers to complex problems at a time when simple answers seem desirable.

Cult leaders establish strong discipline and a frightening obedience that can lead devotees to break the law or even kill. Cults can mature into mainstream institutions. Or disintegrate into jungle horror stories.

Little research has been done on the history of cults, and there is a lack of hard statistics on the number of cults or their followers.

Informed estimates put the number of recently organized cults from 2,500 to 5,000, most with only a handful of members. The largest have hundreds of thousands of followers, often living in communes or colonies and making forays onto campuses and into the streets to garner converts.

Large numbers of Americans today are attracted to interests that border on cultism, like transcendental meditation, various forms of yoga and other expressions of mysticism and Eastern religion.

Scholars estimate the numbers in all cult and fringe religious groups — including those that offer meditation techniques and self-fulfillment methods for set prices — at 20 to 30 million Americans.

"The new religious movement, in its broadest sense, can no longer be taken as a transitory cultural aberration," said Jacob Needleman, a San Francisco State University professor.

Today's cult, of course, can become an established religion for the next generation.

'60s Phenomenon

Although U.S. cults are not new, the current rash of insular cults began in the 1960s. Experts disagree on whether cult activity in the United States peaked about three years ago or has in fact not yet crested.

"They may have peaked in publicity," said cult specialist Walter Martin, "but there is a steady growth. Cult and occult books now occupy special sections in every major bookstore in the country. This never happened before the 1960s."

Joe Hough, dean of the School of Theology at Claremont Men's College near Los Angeles, believes the appeal of cults is based largely on the upheaval of the times:

"The U.S. consensus of values has broken down. There is, in some respects, an undermined authority of philosophy and theology. . . . There is no 'rock in a weary land' that gives a certainty to grab onto. So people are reaching out to grasp at anything — an idea or an organization."

When traditional answers seem inadequate in a violence-prone era, people are ripe for cults that promise a prescription for a better life. Most offer three benefits: ultimate meaning, a strong sense of community and rewards either in this world or in the afterlife.

"When you put that prescription together with the authoritarian style of a charismatic leader, you have an extremely powerful antidote to the cultural malaise or what sociologists call 'anomie' [rootlessness, senseless]."

Mr. Hough said.

James Jones
Peoples TempleCharles Dederich
SynanonMaharaj Ji
Divine Light MissionRev. Sun Myung Moon
Unification ChurchRon Hubbard
Scientology

A common thread through most of the cult groups is this total allegiance to a dominant leader who demands unwavering loyalty.

This would be true of the cults of Scientology, founded by Ron Hubbard; the Worldwide Church of God (Herbert Armstrong); the Children of God (Moses Berg); the Unification Church (the Rev. Sun Myung Moon of South Korea); Divine Light Mission (Maharaj Ji); Eckankar (Paul Twitchell and Darwin Gross); Synanon (Charles Dederich) and the Peoples Temple (James Jones).

Bill Evans, a Marina Del Rey, Calif., clinical psychologist who was consulted by investigators about the psychodynamics of Patricia Hearst's abduction, has a theory about authoritarian leaders and their relations with their followers.

Human beings feel vaguely guilty about the fact that they don't know the "truth," Mr. Evans reasons. When a gifted, persuasive leader comes along who says he knows the Truth — and puts it into an understandable presentation (even if it is a delusional system) — people will listen. They will accept some things they may have reservations about because they perceive that the leader has some "good" answers.

Usually, according to Mr. Evans, the charismatic leader uses psychodramas such as healing group hypnosis and well-choreographed speeches.

The leader becomes addicted to the adulation of his followers, just as they become dependent upon him to fill their needs.

Strangely, however, the more excited followers get about what the leader is saying, the less he trusts them, Mr. Evans believes.

Why? The leader realizes that his followers' enthusiastic response is inappropriate at times when he knows his performance is not up to par. But the leader is trapped because he has to keep up the show, even if what he is saying is not adequate for his own life.

Paranoia sets in. Because he cannot share his inner self with his followers any longer, he becomes "functionally schizophrenic," according to Mr. Evans.

Finally, the leader reaches a point where he feels, "God and I agree. And if you disagree with me, you disagree with God, and I have to persuade you I am right or I have to fight you — even destroy you."

Paranoia needs an identified enemy — the devil or nonbelievers. As a last resort — as in the Jonestown mass suicide, when the "fortress" against the outside world collapsed — martyrdom is the final solution.

At the same time, Robert Ellwood, professor of religion at the University of Southern California, said the true believers become excessively protective of their master's prestige and power. "If a single strand breaks in the fabric of faith and group cohesion, . . . the true believers feel the beautiful edifice will collapse," Mr. Ellwood said.

The greater the hostility against the "holy community," the more justified cult members feel, because they expect to be isolated and persecuted. After all, they believe they have a "treasure" the outside world does not understand.

Are there warning signs to help identify dangerous or potentially mind-bending cults?

One key seems to be whether the leader claims absolute authority or willingly submits to a "transcendent source of authority" by which he and his actions may be judged, Mr. Alexander said.

Generally acknowledged danger signals include total isolation from friends and parents; cessation of constructive thought by hypnosis, chanting or rote recitation of slogans and prayers; and demands to give up to a cult all money and possessions (including legal rights).

Ron Enroth, professor of sociology at Westmont College in Santa Barbara, Calif., an expert on cults, suggests that a good test is to see whether those in a cult are allowed access to persons and materials that disagree with the cult's position. And whether public criticism is allowed within the group setting.

Recruiting Tactics

Cult experts also recommend scrutinizing the recruiting tactics of a group. If concealment and deception are used, beware.

Cult indoctrination often leads to what psychologists, psychiatrists and religious counselors refer to as the indoctrinate syndrome. This includes:

- Sudden, drastic alteration of the individual's value hierarchy, such as abandonment of previous academic and career goals.
- Reduction of adaptability. The victim answers questions mechanically, substituting stereotyped cult responses for his own.
- Narrowing and blunting of affection. The victim appears emotionally flat and lifeless.
- Regression to childlike behavior (cult leaders make all important decisions).
- Physical changes including weight loss and deterioration in the victim's physical appearance and expression.
- Possible pathological symptoms of thought disorder.

Mr. Ellwood suggests that the most likely time for "withdrawal" religious groups to "go bad" is 10 to 15 years after their founding. There may be inarticulate doubts "raised by the fact that the first glorious dreams of changing the world have not been realized," he notes, adding that many of the new religious movements founded amid the flowers and spiritual highs of the 1960s are now at this precarious stage.

In the wake of Guyana, pressures are building on governmental agencies to do something about cult excesses. Fears of violating constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion have so far muted such efforts. Some religious leaders now fear an anti-cult witch-hunt atmosphere may be generated.

Congress may try to draft legislation that will not conflict with the First Amendment, along lines of the "truth in lending" concept. Such a law would require cult recruiters to indicate clearly the goals, beliefs and practices of their organization in any solicitation of funds or membership.

Most persons, religious or not, agree that religion should not be used as a shield for illegal activities. And that religious freedom should not be a device to give cult leaders a haven to accomplish their goals of power or money. Yet it is a basic U.S. right for a person to choose — or change — his or her religion.

What would happen if the government defines what is and what is not religion? Can it sort out bona fide religious groups from those whose actions are violent and contrary to the concept of law and order?

There are few simple answers.

© Los Angeles Times

Calculating the Chances for Human Survival

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT) — The doomsday question — When and how will the human race die out? — has assumed a new and disturbing perspective as scientific knowledge has advanced in several areas.

Interviews with astronomers, geophysicists, biologists and health experts disclose that they believe total human extinction is not necessarily as distant a possibility as many of us would choose to think.

While most scientists regard as remote the likelihood of human extinction in the near future, it is real enough, some assert, that governments should start seeking ways to limit the risks. As the Earth hurtles through space at 1.3 million miles an hour, there is the chance of catastrophe from both cosmic and terrestrial causes, but the damage might be reduced by timely precautions.

Scientists have, for example, redoubled their efforts to learn why the dinosaurs suddenly died out 65 million years ago after having flourished for 140 million years. Implicit in such scholarly studies is a practical question: Could the same thing happen to us?

Among the potential catastrophes seen by scientists as possible threats to human survival are these:

• A collision. Earth may collide with one or more fairly large objects — asteroids or comets, for example — and if the object in such a collision were more than a few miles in diameter, life on Earth could be extinguished. A collision of that sort could come at any time, with as little as six months' warning.

• A nearby supernova. A supernova is the explosion of an extraordinarily massive star, producing in one year the same amount of energy that our sun takes a billion years to radiate. If a supernova occurred appreciably less

than 60 light years from Earth, life here could be ended in a matter of minutes with no warning.

• Solar radiation. Earth's magnetic field normally shields life from much of the harmful radiation generated by the sun. But if Earth's geomagnetic field were to approach zero and stay there for several thousand years, the effect on terrestrial life could be critical, according to some experts.

• Carbon dioxide. Some scientists believe that the extinction of a number of animal species, including the dinosaurs, is related to changing amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the seas and resulting thermal and ecological changes. A similar change, one activated by man himself, may threaten human survival by destroying the environment on which man depends.

• Disease. No existing disease, however deadly, appears to endanger the entire human species. But epidemiologists do not discount the possibility that there could appear some new organism capable of destroying either the human race or the life forms on which man depends for food.

• The depletion of the Earth's resources. Some biologists see an analogy between mankind on Earth and a colony of microbes in a culture dish in which the supply of nutrients is limited. As resources dwindle, the bacterial colony must decline, sustaining itself for a time by cannibalism before dying out. Something similar must happen to humanity, according to this view, and even by migrating to other planets man will inevitably face at

some point the depletion of all the habitable places he can reach.

Just how serious are these hazards?

A few of the scientists canvassed shrugged off all speculation about man's extinction. Among them was Dr. Alexander Langmuir, an epidemiologist at Harvard University, who said: "Despite all the beatings he's taken, man is still around today. Humanity is resilient and resourceful, with tremendous powers of survival."

But most scientists agreed that man is doomed and only the time and manner of his demise are in question. In any case, life here cannot outlast the sun, which will begin to expand and scorch Earth in about 4.5 billion years.

Surprisingly, none of those interviewed regarded war as likely to end the human race.

"In the future," one scientist said, "bloody wars could actually give mankind a new lease on life. Even thermonuclear holocausts would never kill everyone, and by reducing population pressures on shrinking global resources, wars could prolong the existence of the human race by thousands of years."

Some government scientists are studying natural hazards to human survival, among them Dr. George Reid of the Aeronomy Laboratory of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Dr. Reid and his colleagues are examining two scenarios in particular: a solar outburst occurring while Earth's protective magnetic field is reduced and the explosion of

a nearby supernova. Either event could threaten human survival.

Probably because of the iron that makes up a large part of the Earth's core, the Earth behaves like a bar magnet enveloped in a magnetic field. This field, well outside Earth's atmosphere, normally blocks the blast of charged particles reaching us from the sun.

But if the magnetic field were to falter, charged particles from the sun would hit the atmosphere and a blaze of ultraviolet radiation would reach us. Such radiation can cause gross genetic mutations and cancer, change the climate and kill outright. It would be particularly lethal during a violent solar flare.

Scientists believe that the geomagnetic field has decayed before and will do so again. It is deteriorating rapidly now, but could reverse itself within a few hundred years.

An even greater catastrophe could be caused by a nearby supernova. Dr. Reid said: "We know that there's at least one supernova in our galaxy every 50 to 100 years," he explained. "We can assume that such an explosion any closer to us than somewhere between 30 and 60 light years would be critical for terrestrial life."

"The probability is," Dr. Reid said, "that a supernova should explode in this region roughly once every 100 million years. Since it apparently has not done so in the last 500 or 600 million years, the statistical inference would seem to be that we're overdue for a nearby supernova."

Should a supernova explode very nearby, Earth would be vaporized.

Another threat from outer space is posed by asteroids and comets.

According to Dr. Clark Chapman, an astronomer at the Planetary Science Institute in Tucson, Ariz., an object only one kilometer in diameter that struck Earth would cause widespread devastation and loss of life, possibly endangering the survival of many species. It could cause vast, global earthquakes and tidal waves large enough to devastate all land in the vicinity of oceans.

Furthermore, something much bigger than one kilometer could hit Earth.

"There are almost certainly comets beyond the outer planets that are unknown to us," Dr. Chapman said. "Some may be quite massive and could someday intersect our orbit. A large one would certainly destroy all life here."

"Earth could also be struck by an asteroid," one of the thousands of planetoids orbiting the sun, Dr. Chapman said. "We pretty well know the current orbits of the largest ones, but these orbits will change with the passage of time in ways we cannot predict mathematically. I am thinking particularly of Eros."

Eros is the largest of the asteroids that periodically approach Earth. Once every 44 years, it comes within 13.8 million miles, but Earth strongly affects its orbit, and with the passage of tens of thousands of years, Eros could be pulled into collision with us.

The asteroid is 32 kilometers in diameter, a size presumably large enough to wipe out life on Earth. Even the impact of a much smaller object would ignite great fires and storms and could hurl dust into the atmosphere that would block sunlight for centuries and cause an ice age.

Despite Domination by Russians, National Groups Refuse to Disappear

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS (IHT) — In just a few hours on May 18, 1944, the Tatars of Crimea — 200,000 men, women and children — were deported to Central Asia, the Urals and Siberia, most of them to Uzbekistan.

The operation was delayed two years later by a decree of June 25, 1946, when Stalin announced that because of its alleged collaboration with the German invaders during the occupation, the Tatar Autonomous Republic (as well as six other nations) was being disbanded and that its inhabitants "were being resettled in other regions of the Soviet Union, where they would receive government assistance."

While the Tatars were receiving this "assistance," that is while they were not allowed to travel and kept under close watch, Moscow went to work removing all traces of Tatar civilization from Crimea. And when, in 1956, Khrushchev denounced the crimes of Stalin and included deportation of nations among these, he simply forgot to mention the Tatars.

In 1957, the other nations that had been expelled from their homes were rehabilitated and allowed to resume their national status, but the Tatars still were kept out of Crimea and forced to live in an isolated and persecuted minority in Asia.

Struggle to Live

But they refused to disappear, to be absorbed and assimilated by a foreign ethnic and cultural civilization. The Tatars undertook the struggle for their right to live as a nation.

Around the Galleries

Somber Mood
Of Drawings
By Stanczyk

Paris

Gregor Stanczyk, Galerie l'Oeil de Boeuf, 58 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Jan. 13.

Forty pencil drawings by Stanczyk (STAN-chick) reveal an unfamiliar but persuasive dream world. Psychologists have long been using thematic apperception tests as a diagnostic tool. The patient is shown drawings of ambiguous human situations and asked to interpret them. Stanczyk's drawings are equally ambiguous much of the time, though some are clearly ominous or cruel. The general mood is dark, and the heavy blackness of a soft pencil serves that mood well. But what makes the drawings really effective is the lightness of the narrative content in most cases — a plain with a few stones and suspended above it, the tops of some trees. Where are they rooted? Are the trunks concealed by a fog? But then how could we see the stones? There are more fantastic — there are devils and harpies and apparitions of a low-key Walpurgis night. Stanczyk, who is a writer as well as an artist, works full-time as a quantity-surveyor in the ironworks of Lodzi in Poland.

* * *

Balthus, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Jan. 27.

Balthus is much admired and little seen as a rule. He paints slowly and his works are dispersed in private collections. The present show at this place is intended to mark the publication of a study of Skira of a large tome devoted exclusively to his drawings. They have a less penetrating mood than his paintings, but the dominant subject, as in the paintings, is girls in their teens. It would, of course, be pretentious to present Balthus, by far the most elegant implication, as the poet as a "dirty old man." The eroticism that is perceptible, and the occasional strangeness of the world and the situations he portrays, refer the viewer to a riddle of existence which, in the present case, is put to me by a young girl playing the part of the Sphinx. Were it not so, his art would only communicate an obsession instead of being, as it is, a manifestation of poetic intensity. For should one forget the landscapes that are of comparable importance in his production. The drawings are on the whole quite fine, and this deprives them of the intimacy that is such an important quality in drawing as a rule. As a result one sometimes tends to think

of them as full-scale preparations for a painting rather than as works in their own rights.

* * *

Leopold Sedar Senghor, Bibliothèque Nationale, 38 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to February.

Born in 1906 in Senegal, Senghor was the son of a well-to-do Serere family in a land of shepherds and farmers. He got his first schooling in Dakar and then, thanks to a scholarship, went on to Paris, where he completed Ecole Normale Supérieure. His closest friend there was a classmate named Georges Pompidou. Senghor became a poet in the lineage of Claudel and St-John Perse, the representative of Senegal at the French National Assembly and finally president of the Senegalese Republic. He played an important role in the continuing task of defining a black identity in the modern world and in elaborating, with Aimé Césaire, the concept of "Négritude" as a "pan-human humanism." The exhibition is devoted to photographs, manuscripts, publications, objects and documents illustrating the career and work of the statesman and the poet.

* * *

Japanese Still Lifes, 18th and 19th centuries, Galerie Janette Ostier,



One of the lonely landscapes of Gregor Stanczyk on exhibit in Paris.

26 Place des Vosges, Paris 4, to Jan. 13.

An unusual, elegant and avocationally erudite exhibition (114 items in small sizes) devoted to the Japanese still life and to a literary form called the *kyōka*. One or more *kyōka* appears on each of these prints, except on one quite refined specimen representing a snowball and twelve snowflakes on a white ground. The poems were cultivated in literary clubs and often had recourse to word play and to parody of classics. There is a sensuality in these prints that is often cool and mildly erotic. They are done on precious paper, in color, quite often with a delicate goffering and highlights in gold or silver. Apparently this is the first systematic study that has been undertaken of this literary and artistic form.

* * *

Damian, Galerie Denise René, 113 Rue Saint Martin, Paris 4, to Jan. 23.

This is a series of 18 drawings, in subdued color, that represent an earthwork monument: three meters high and 30 meters long — roughly the shape of a boomerang. The sequence starts at dawn and shows the way the sun's rays strike it at various hours of the day. It is all quite sober and not without a certain meditative grandeur, as though one were sitting on a deserted planet with nothing else to do but to consider the movement of the light.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

London

Jenny Cook, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W.1, to Dec. 22.

Painting on perspex sheets with transparent oil originally used for decorating fairground carousels. Cook makes symmetrical fantasies on flowers and their foliage. A recent innovation is her detailed landscapes in the same medium; they give her work hawk's-eye clarity and focus.

* * *

Forgotten French Art, Heim Gallery, 59 Jermyn Street, London S.W.1, to Dec. 22.

This interesting collection explores the little-known development of painting and sculpture in France between Napoleon and Napoleon III — i.e., from the First to the Second Empire. The earliest work is Robert Leleire's "Portrait of a Woman Leaning on a Green Velvet Cushion" (1807), the latest a pair of large marine paintings of 1868 by Baron Guérin that owe much to his study of Turner. The sculptures, chiefly portrait busts, includes the splendid marble "Bust of Mme. Bouchet" by Jean-Auguste Barre and one of Clésinger's most sensuous pieces, the marble "Bust of Ariadne."

* * *

If Remiers disputes Baudelaire, he cannot disagree with those who find that some Lambics taste less like beer than, say, medicine or syrup, or even a shocking mixture of the two. Pure Lambic is fizzy, mildly bitter and golden brown in color. But Fano is made by adding (are you ready?) candy sugar to the Lambic base; Kriek, meanwhile, is cherry-flavored Lambic. And Gueuze, the best-known famous Brussels beer, is simply a mixture of Lambics aged for various periods of time.

Brewers have always considered beer-drinking an important part of their lives. Today, they refer unabashedly to beer as the national drink (Gueuze is "the champagne of Brussels"), downing, depending on the statistician, between 135 and 150 liters of beer per person per year, either way more than any other people on earth. Beer-brewing is big business in Belgium: about 100 varieties are made there.

"What gives Lambic its peculiar character is the Brussels air," says Remiers, explaining that microorganisms unique to the region inhabit the air and mix with Lambic during fermentation. "No one," he adds proudly, "has succeeded in making Lambic beyond a 15-kilometer radius of Brussels, and many have tried."

* * *

Elizabeth Butterworth/Gerardo Pita/Two Aspects Of Architectural History, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, to Dec. 23.

The three exhibitions have nothing in common except high quality.

Butterworth's chief theme is macaws, parrots and cockatoos, which she portrays in watercolor, oils, and a black-and-white etching.

Pita's pencil drawings evoke the sights and emotions of the real Spain.

The architectural history is represented by the baroque drawings of Francis Bernard Coppens and hand-colored copper engravings of Pompeian excavations published in Naples between 1796 and 1820.

* * *

John Miller/Francis Hewlett, Brotherton Gallery, 77 Walton Street, London S.W.3, to Dec. 23.

These artists live and work in Cornwall. For this show, Miller forgoes his large-format landscapes to make watercolors of the many wild flowers to be found in Cornwall. Hewlett shows a great number of small, intimate oils. These are two quiet and quintessentially English talents.

— MAX WYCKES JOYCE

Beer

Brussels Museum Fêtes Its Own Brand of Brew

By Gary Yerkey

BRUSSELS (IHT)

— Baudelaire turned upoenoit when it came to beer, especially the Brussels Lambic. In 1864, he wrote, "Il est de la grande latrine, la Seine. C'est une boisson extraite des excrements de la ville sounis à l'appareil divisor." Which means roughly that Lambic was made of water from the Seine River and that the river was the city sewer. "For centuries," the poet added unflinchingly, "the city has drunk its own urine."

Pierre Remiers, who recently came together with several fellow Lambic-lovers to turn Brussels's last artisanal brewery, which began brewing Lambic at the turn of the century, into a museum, waxes indignant when reminded of Baudelaire's remarks. "It's simply not true," he says, "Lambic was never, and is not today, made from Seine River water."

What Lambic actually is made from, it appears, remains something of a mystery. "We've searched all possible historical sources," says Remiers, president of the nonprofit Brussels Gueuze Museum, which opened Nov. 18, "but we've been unable to discover the origins of Lambic and its derivatives — Gueuze, Kriek and Faro. What we do know is that, far back in history, not only the monasteries made beer but there were also public breweries where one could come to brew his own beer. Soon each community had its beer. Even as late as 1911, according to the record books, there were 4,000 independent brewers in Belgium. Today, out of 60 before World War I, only two remain in the Brussels area — one industrial (Bell Vue, which brews and distributes Lambic beers commercially) and one artisanal, which is now the museum and will continue to make Lambic naturally, by the old method, where fermentation is spontaneous and not chemically assisted. We are preserving a tradition."

Fizzy

If Remiers disputes Baudelaire, he cannot disagree with those who find that some Lambics taste less like beer than, say, medicine or syrup, or even a shocking mixture of the two. Pure Lambic is fizzy, mildly bitter and golden brown in color. But Fano is made by adding (are you ready?) candy sugar to the Lambic base; Kriek, meanwhile, is cherry-flavored Lambic. And Gueuze, the best-known famous Brussels beer, is simply a mixture of Lambics aged for various periods of time.

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— MAX WYCKES JOYCE

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The Art Market

Political Crisis Affects Iranian Art Sales

By Sourcen Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 15 (IHT) — Future historians of the art market will have a tough time finding out whether it was primarily the imperfect cataloging and resulting mistrust by potential buyers or the political situation in Iran that precipitated the sudden drop of Iranian art at auction.

Last week it was a moot question at auctions conducted by Claude Boisgirard and J.P. Millon, both assisted by expert Anne-Marie Kenzian.

The first and most foreseeable victim of the market is the art of 18th and 19th painting on varnished paper-mache objects — pen boxes, mirror cases, bookbindings and a variety of cases. The hybrid style reflecting the massive impact of Western influence that reached Iran from India in the mid-17th century holds little appeal to present-day Westerners. In postwar Europe and U.S. the objects sold for peanuts until the late '60s, when some newly wealthy Iranians noisily appeared at auction — not to mention buyers bidding somewhat ostentatiously for Iranian agencies and museums.

Last week only one or two of these helpful characters were to be seen, a scarcity that could be explained by a catastrophic crash. The one exception was a pretty pen box painted with nightingales and roses, which "Signed by Ali Ashraf. Dated 1752" was knocked down at Boisgirard's sale for 29,720 francs. Sadly enough, no paper-mache work is known from that 17th-century artist.

Its surprising resemblance to tourist-consumption work done in Tehran as late as this century would have justified a lot more explanation than a footnote in tiny type that "several artists seem to have taken part in the execution of this mirror-case."

Such a context can hardly help the other areas of Iranian art, all of which are in a down trend. At Millon's sale, antiquities of the second to first millennium before Christ sank heavily. Gray earthenware vases, never popular in the West (largely owing to fears of fakery), sold in the 200-500 franc bracket. Bronzes from the western province of Luristan plumbed the depths too. A fine bell with twisted fluting, closely resembling a piece from the Jean-Paul Barbier collection sold in Paris in 1970 for over 6,000 francs, was knocked down at 1,800 francs — about a fifth of the 1970 price, adjusting for inflation.

Islamic pottery went through extravagant vagaries. A rare 13th-century jug from a well-known Cairo collection exhibited in London in 1971, but in bad condition, brought 80,870 francs, a phenomenal price. But an equally rare boat-shaped bowl of the late 12th century, almost intact (the tip was reportedly broken off in the course of pre-auction handling, infuriating a pettily seller), fetched a petty 5,684 francs.

Cataloging was erratic in this field as it had been in the paper-mache objects. None of the dealers and collectors at the sale could fathom why Mrs. Kevorkian had passed the auction starpiece in her catalog. This was a unique vase of the late 14th or 15th century; it is from the same old Cairo collection as the jug.

The expert should have had plenty of time to ponder its merits, since it was seen in her antique

alley says just the contrary. The first caricature reads: "Copied from the work of the master Ali Ashraf" (in Persian: naqsh men amad-e ostad-e Ali Ashraf).

The irony is that two days later, at Millon's auction, genuine signatures did not seem to make that big a difference. An absolutely major piece was virtually ignored and sold for 1,510 francs. It is signed by Mohammad-e Hadi, an illuminator known only for his manuscript painting until 1977, issue of Connaissance des Arts, a pen box from the Iranian Crown collections dated 1753-1756.

Thus it is a key piece for its time. A few months ago there would have been a crowd of Iranians fully aware of the fact, poor cataloging notwithstanding, and the price would probably have been 15 to 20 times higher.

Erafa: Performance

The crowning piece in this erratic performance was a paper-mache mirror case which the catalog dated to the first half of the 17th century. It soared to 66,570 francs. The entry pointed out that the "cover miniature is signed Balchand." Unfortunately, no paper-mache work is known from that 17th-century artist.

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices December 15

20 Purex pH 3.5 7.8 1 194.31
 21/2 Puritan Fa 5 142 37%
 1994 Summitt 1.26 53.11 33 284.2

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16-17, 1978

FINANCE

Page 9

McDonnell Consents to SEC Suit

Alleged Bribes Paid Total \$15 Billion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — The Securities and Exchange Commission said today McDonnell Douglas consented to a permanent injunction involving alleged payoffs of about \$15 million more than a dozen foreign countries.

The funds were allegedly expended since 1969, according to the SEC, and involved payments to West Germany, the Philippines, South Korea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Austria, Italy, Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Japan, Argentina, Iran and Kuwait.

As part of the settlement, McDonnell said there were "no cash funds, no unrecorded asset accounts, no illegal political transactions and no questionable domestic or foreign payments of any kind." The allegations against the company involve about \$4.6 million in payments to government officials and officials of government-owned air-

lines. In addition, payments of about \$3.7 million were allegedly made to SEC officials, and commission payments of about \$7.3 million were made without accounting procedures and sufficient controls, according to the SEC. Also, the company is alleged that since 1969, the company utilized commission and consultant contracts designed to facilitate the payment of money into accounts by individuals seeking to avoid tax and currency laws of their home countries. No specific names were given in the consent decree.

As part of the consent decree, McDonnell Douglas agreed to release from the alleged violations and it would form an auditing group to review the alleged payments.

Dollar Weakens As Traders Wait for OPEC Move

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ) — The dollar lost ground against major European currencies in quiet trading today as the market awaited the outcome of the weekend Doha meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It remains to be seen whether the dollar will be subject to renewed pressure because of the apparent deteriorating situation in oil and the possibility of a hike in oil prices of more than 10 percent, a dealer said.

Gold was fixed at \$205.60 an ounce at both fixings in London today, finishing at \$206.75 compared with \$203.75 late yesterday.

German Prices Up

WIESBADEN, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ) — The index of West German producer prices for industrial goods rose 0.3 percent in November compared with November 1977, statistics office said today.



Astrid Erfan

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Astrid Erfan has been named commercial director of Hilton International of France, parts of Switzerland, North Africa, Malta and the Iberian peninsula. He was formerly regional commercial director for France and the Iberian peninsula. Jacques Rolland, formerly with Orly Hilton, has been named commercial director of the Paris Hilton.

* * *

Pieter Lieftinck, Dutch Finance Minister from 1942-1952 and a former director of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, has been appointed special adviser on overseas affairs to the executive board of Central Rabobank.

* * *

FEFCIS, a joint subsidiary of the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) and Thomson-CSF has appointed Paul Miret chairman and managing director and Guy Dumont vice chairman on the recommendation of resigning chairman Andre Schneider-Massoumy who goes on to new functions with CEA.

* * *

Merrill Lynch International has announced the appointment of Michele Pottos as executive vice president of marketing, and of Jerome Villalba, formerly manager of its London office, as regional director in charge of European brokerage offices.

Mohsen Lak, chairman of General Tire & Rubber in Iran and vice president of the International Chamber of Commerce, has been elected ICC president for 1979.

* * *

Swiss Surplus Cut in Month

BERN, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ) — Swiss trade showed a surplus of 5.9 million francs (\$3.5 million) in November, compared with a surplus of 14.9 million francs a month earlier and a surplus of 14.8 million francs in November 1977, official figures released today showed.

Imports in November totalled 3.8 billion francs, compared with 3.6 billion francs in October and 3.8 billion a year earlier.

Exports at 3.7 billion francs in December compared with 3.6 billion francs in October and 3.9 billion a year earlier.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the December 15, 1978's closing interest rates in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Following: Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone 1.0250; French 1.0250; Italian Lira 1.0250; Israeli £ 1.0250; Peseta 1.0250; Schilling 1.0250; Swiss Krona 1.0250; Yen 1.0250; New Zealand 1.0250; Pin Matre 1.0250; Belgian Financial Franc 1.0250; Hong Kong \$ 1.0250; Dollars \$ 2.1000; Canadian \$ 1.0250; U.S. cents 1.0250.

Commercial Franks (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Convertible Bonds

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ford U.K. to Get British Aid

The British Industry Department said Ford Motor U.K. will receive about £148 million in government grants by 1980, mainly to assist development of a new range of light cars. The grants will consist of £75 million in interest relief grants and £73 million in regional development assistance, with the bulk of the cash grant going to Ford's Bridgend plant in South Wales. The government program is designed to help Ford's four-year plan to invest more than £1 billion in British plants. A Ford spokesman said the allocation of grants between plant sites could not be immediately quantified. He noted that £75 million in interest relief grants would apply to the company as a whole, though it was geared to regional incentives.

Quebec in Bid to Take Over Asbestos

Quebec has introduced legislation to expropriate the 54.6 percent of Montreal-based Asbestos Corp. held by General Dynamics of the United States, because of inability of the province and General Dynamics to agree on a price for the holding. There was no indication of the terms involved. However, Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau appeared to leave the door open for further negotiations. He said the fact that the government was introducing the legislation should make it clear that Quebec is "serious" about purchasing the majority interest in Asbestos Corp. "It isn't blackmail; it's strictly

business," he said, apparently referring to a charge earlier by Guy Fiske, General Dynamics executive vice president, that the government threat to export pressure on Asbestos shareholders.

Armcoc Sees 'Near' Record Earnings

Armcoc says 1978 earnings will be "very near" its record 1974 earnings of \$20.2 million or \$4.43 a share. Armcoc chairman William Verity says sales this year will approach \$43 billion and that "we are looking for another strong year in 1979." In 1977, Armcoc earned \$11.7 million or \$2.53 a share on sales of \$3.57 billion. Capital investment in 1978 will total about \$148 million and should rise to about \$200 million in 1979, he says.

Green Giant Sees Higher Net in Half

Green Giant says it expects second half earnings to be higher than the \$1.66 a share a year earlier. The company reported earnings for the Nov. 30 half of \$1.07 a share against 61 cents from continuing operations in the 1977 period. Green Giant adds its stockholders and those of Pillsbury, which has purchased about 42 percent of its common, will vote on their merger at special meetings Jan. 30. If it is approved, Pillsbury will exchange 0.8324 shares of its common for each share of Green Giant it does not already own.

SEC Seeks to Widen Banks' Disclosure

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (NYT) — In a civil complaint filed yesterday in Federal court, the Securities and Exchange Commission said bank holding companies must disclose to shareholders significant violations of banking law or "unsafe and unsound" practices cited in traditionally secret bank examination reports.

Japan Investing Overseas Down 19% for Year

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ) — Japan's direct overseas investment declined 19 percent in fiscal 1977 ended last March from the previous fiscal year to stand at \$2.81 billion, the Japan External Trade Organization said in its annual report today.

The semi-government agency said investment by the non-manufacturing industry such as mining, agriculture and financing dropped to 58.3 percent of the total in fiscal 1977 from 68.8 percent. Investment by the manufacturing industry, including textiles, foods, chemicals and machinery, rose accounting for 38.3 percent of the total overseas investment compared with 29.6 percent in fiscal 1976.

Investment in the United States, Canada and industrialized countries in Europe picked up while registering a decline in developing nations in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

The report said the United States replaced Indonesia as the most important area for Japan's direct investment in fiscal 1977.

Danish Budget in Deficit

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ) — The Danish parliament today approved a state budget that foresees a gross deficit of 39 billion kroner (\$7.4 million) at the end of 1979. The new budget will follow the calendar year for the first time after previously running from April to March.

The commission accused the First Coolidge Corp., a Massachusetts bank holding company with headquarters in Watertown, of violating the fraud and disclosure provisions of Federal securities laws.

The SEC action is expected to generate controversy in banking circles. Federal bank examination reports, which are made periodically by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve and the Comptroller of the Currency, have traditionally been operated "with policies and procedures that were detrimental to it" or to disclose that the bank's directors had failed to "actively direct and supervise the bank's management."

A settlement, in which the bank neither admitted nor denied the allegations, was filed with the complaint.

Although the agency did not argue in its complaint that the reports themselves must be disclosed, it indicated that information in them that was "material" or significant to investors had to be disclosed under the securities laws' disclosure requirements.

The complaint alleges the corporation failed to disclose, among other things, more than 300 violations of some 15 state or Federal statutes or regulations, a mandated change in dividend policy, excessive and unsecured loans to bank insiders and inadequate capital protection — all of which were cited in regulators' reports.

The violations, which allegedly continued despite regulators' warnings, ultimately resulted in the filing of "cease and desist" order against the bank company in November, 1977.

Although Coolidge reported to

their top executives were indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday on charges of conspiring to defraud marine construction contracts among themselves and then to rig contract bids.

Both firms pleaded no contest soon after the indictments were handed down and were fined \$1 million each. It was the first time a federal court assessed the maximum penalty for violation of the antitrust act.

Each officer could receive a maximum of three years in prison and \$100,000 in fines on the price-fixing and bid-rigging charges. In addition, the six were charged with mail and wire fraud, which carry penalties of five years in prison and \$100,000 fine.

The 11-count indictment charged the companies met as early as 1960 and conspired to rig bids so they would be free to decide what contracts they would undertake.

The 29-page indictment detailed nine separate contracts in which McDermott and Brown & Root allegedly conspired to set contract prices and caused checks or invoices to be sent through the mail. The indictment also said several of the defendants used the telephone to further the scheme and artifacts to defraud."

The executives named in the indictments were: Charles Graves, chairman of the board and chief executive officer for McDermott, charged with nine counts of mail and wire fraud; Hugh Gordon Jr., executive vice president of McDermott, eight counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud; Henry Reeves, group vice president of McDermott, eight counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud; Hugh Gordon Jr., executive vice president of Brown & Root, nine counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud; and Edward Talbot, senior group vice president of Brown & Root, nine counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud.

[The Justice Department said it charged Delbert Ward, a senior vice president of Brown & Root and a Sherman Act violator, Reuters reported. A plea bargain has been struck with Mr. Ward, who cooperated with government investigators, the department said.

It said he would enter no contest pleas some time in the weeks ahead to a misdemeanor violation of the Sherman Act and a felony mail fraud count.]

McDermott, Brown Fines Held Antitrust Deterrent

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15 (UPI) — Justice Department lawyers who spent two years investigating charges of price fixing by the nation's largest manufacturers of offshore oil equipment said maximum fines of \$1 million assessed each firm would deter other companies from violating antitrust laws.

The two companies — J. T. McDermott & Co. Inc. of New Orleans and Halliburton's Brown & Root of Houston — and six of

their top executives were indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday on charges of conspiring to defraud marine construction contracts among themselves and then to rig contract bids.

Both firms pleaded no contest soon after the indictments were handed down and were fined \$1 million each. It was the first time a federal court assessed the maximum penalty for violation of the antitrust act.

Each officer could receive a maximum of three years in prison and \$100,000 in fines on the price-fixing and bid-rigging charges. In addition, the six were charged with mail and wire fraud, which carry penalties of five years in prison and \$100,000 fine.

The 11-count indictment charged the companies met as early as 1960 and conspired to rig bids so they would be free to decide what contracts they would undertake.

The 29-page indictment detailed nine separate contracts in which McDermott and Brown & Root allegedly conspired to set contract prices and caused checks or invoices to be sent through the mail. The indictment also said several of the defendants used the telephone to further the scheme and artifacts to defraud."

The executives named in the indictments were: Charles Graves, chairman of the board and chief executive officer for McDermott, charged with nine counts of mail and wire fraud; Hugh Gordon Jr., executive vice president of McDermott, eight counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud; Henry Reeves, group vice president of McDermott, eight counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud; Hugh Gordon Jr., executive vice president of Brown & Root, nine counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud; and Edward Talbot, senior group vice president of Brown & Root, nine counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud.

[The Justice Department said it charged Delbert Ward, a senior vice president of Brown & Root and a Sherman Act violator, Reuters reported. A plea bargain has been struck with Mr. Ward, who cooperated with government investigators, the department said.

It said he would enter no contest pleas some time in the weeks ahead to a misdemeanor violation of the Sherman Act and a felony mail fraud count.]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	D-Mark	Sterling	French
1 M. 11/3/16-11/5/16	3/13/16-3/15/16	13/4-13/4	5/8-5/8
3 M. 11/15/16-11/17/16	3/17/16-3/19/16	13/6-13/6	5/8-5/8
3 M. 11/16/16-11/18/16	3/18/16-3/20/16	13/6-13/6	5/8-5/8
6 M. 11/17/16	3/15/16-4/1/16	13/6-14/6	5/9-16/13/16
1 Y. 11/7/16-11/9/16	4-4-4	13/4-14	10%-10%

Closing Prices, December 15, 1978

Country	Bank	Price	Bank	Price
U.S.	Denby/M	17/2	AllenWPY	18/2 11/2
U.S.	Deutsche	17/2	Pierciess	17/2 13/2
U.S.	Day/M	17/2-12/2	Jifly/P	17/2 13/2
U.S.	Deutsche	17/2	PhonHIB	17/2 13/2
U.S.	Deutsche	17/2	Prosto	17/2 13/2
U.S.	Deutsche	17/		

ACROSS

1 Wheeler's partner
2 Sling mud
3 Nobelist for Chemistry: 1918
17 Where a mudder may get fodder
21 "Sirentze"
22 Dame's associate
23 Bouquet without color
24 Animal's coat
25 Iowa farmer's get-up?
27 Like a confirmed nudist?
28 Carlos or Juan
29 Gathering
31 Venetian family
32 One from an Old Master?
34 French article
35 Simon Frasnie
37 On the poi vive
38 Scotland's longest river
42 Action at the wire
44 Roman ways
46 Feeding the Italy
48 Great matricide
52 Garb that can't be mentioned?
55 Avant-gardist
56 Stoned, but not squiffed
57 They were all about Eve

ACROSS

38 Chemical suffixes
39 Georgian group
40 Pivotal
41 First Oscar-winning film
42 He wrote "Night Music"
44 "— are the snows . . . ?"
45 N.C. college
46 Dravidian language
47 Parva's Dapple
48 Less partisan
49 In one's birthday suit
50 Wear for an astol?
51 Throw at Vegas
52 Date for Calpurnia
53 In the slammer
55 Barbarians
57 Ebb
58 Douse the lights
59 Whale
60 Under the elms
61 Draft initials
62 What Croesus had
63 Castilian channels
65 "Golden-wedding day" destination
68 "Como — Vd.?"
90 Questioned
91 Matricide's address
92 Used a strop
93 Tree yielding edible pulp
97 Garb for a crop sprayer?

DOWN

1 Dips bait lightly
2 Grasso

DOWN

3 Actor Aida
4 French pronoun

DOWN

5 See fowl
6 Survived

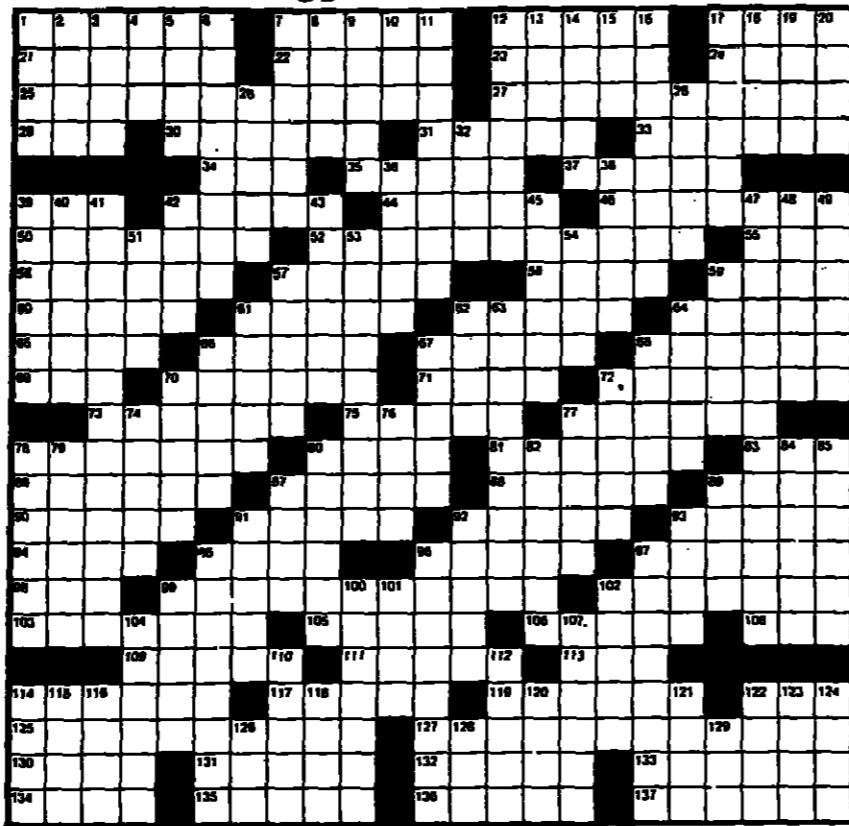
DOWN

7 Monte Carlo

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

Rigged! By Hume R. Craft



P E A N U T S



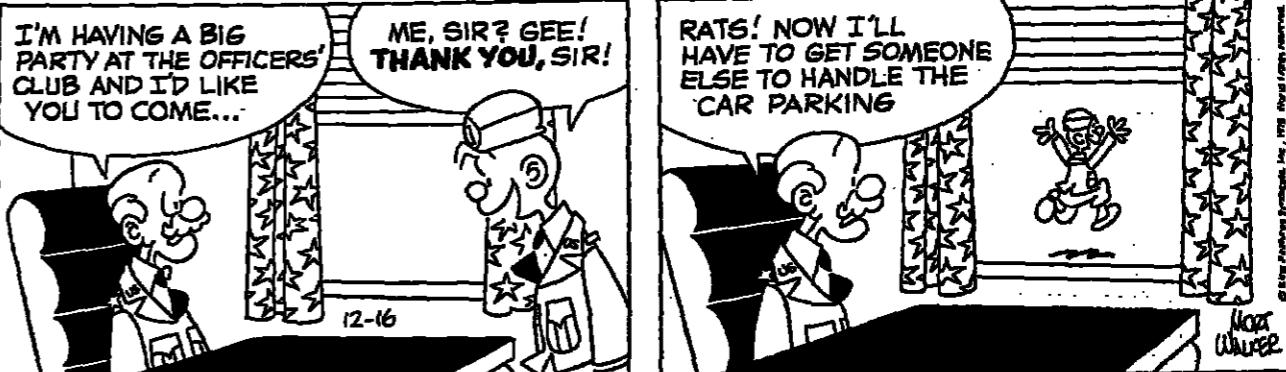
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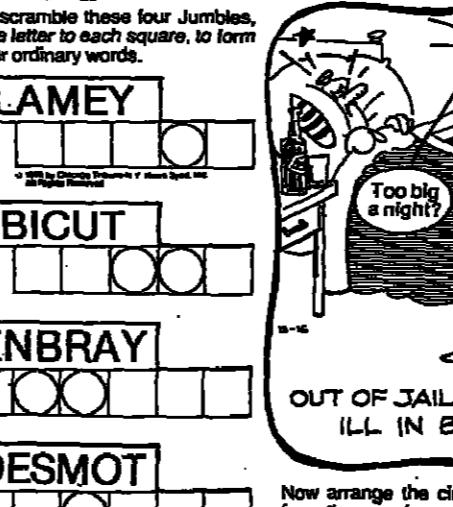
R E X M O R G A N



R I P K I R B Y



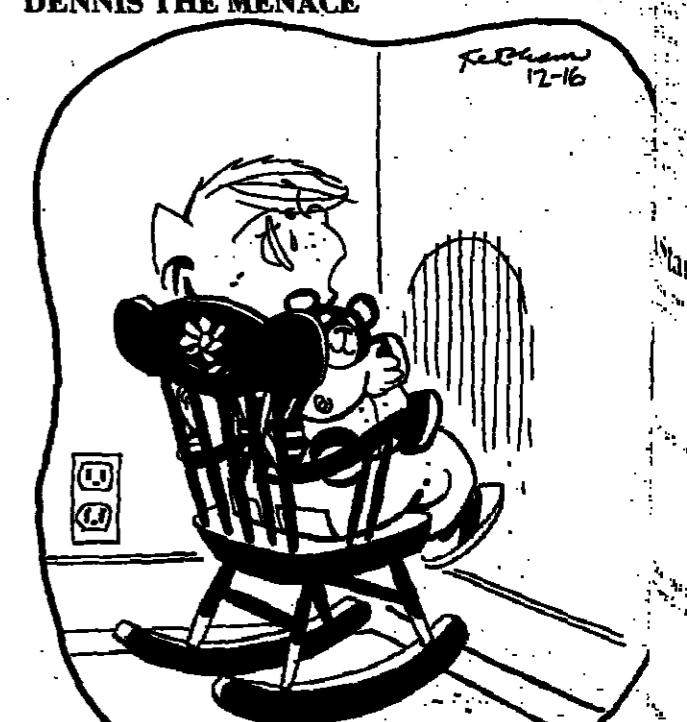
J U M B L E

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers Monday)Yesterday's Jumble: AORTA BIPED BANDIT MATRON
Answer: It may be the cause of a kid's running away from home—AN ERRAND

DENNIS THE MENACE



'IF I GOTTA STAY IN THIS CORNER, HOW DO YA EXPECT ME TO GET MY CHRISTMAS SHOPPIN' DONE?'

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

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Lonesome Billy Martin Polishes His Boots for the Round-Up in 1980

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK. Dec. 15 (NYT) — The logo on the window has a "1" inside a six-pointed sheriff's star, surrounded by the words, "Billy Martin's Western Wear, Inc." Inside the door of the small store on East 59th Street near Madison Avenue, the pungent aroma of leather flows from expensive boots, belts, leather goods and cowboy hats.

On the brown leather walls were stuffed trophies of a Rocky Mountain big-horn sheep and an antelope, along with some Frederic Remington sketches of cowboys. On shelves were framed photos of Billy Martin with Casey Stengel, Mickey Mantle and Whitey Ford. And at a small table was a small replica of the New York Yankees' big 1977 World Series trophy that George Steinbrenner let Billy Martin borrow as a prop for the former and future Yankee Manager's store that opened yesterday.

But Wednesday, tanned and almost 20 pounds heavier than he was last season, Martin, accompanied by Mickey Mantle, was there as his own prop. In his gray pin-striped suit, white shirt, navy blue tie with a small interlocked "NY" in white, and glossy black boots, he resembled a corporate cowboy.

"Not me," he was saying. "I'm just a rhinestone cowboy."

NFL Weekend

Redskins Must Beat Bears or Skip Playoff

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK. Dec. 15 (NYT) — This weekend's National Football League games:

Saturday

(Chicago, 6-9-0) at Washington (5-4-0) — Redskins must win to remain in contention for wild-card playoff berth. But they have lost once in a row for first time since 1970 and seven of last nine. A day off team? Bears' Roland

Harper needs 82 yards rushing to reach 1,000 and join Walter Payton at that exalted level. Betting line: Washington by 5 points.

Sunday

(Pittsburgh, 13-2-0) at Denver (10-5-0) — A grudge game. Last time they met, a year ago, Broncos won in division playoff and Mean Joe Greene snuffed Paul Howard, incurring a \$5,000 fine. Steelers are in playoffs for seventh straight year, a record. How often can Broncos' modest offense score on

Age, Obligations Cited

Chamberlain Stirs Little Interest in NBA

By Eric Lincoln

NEW YORK. Dec. 15 (NYT) — Wilt Chamberlain, the 7-foot-2-inch center who retired five years ago as the career-scoring leader in the National Basketball Association, says he wants to play basketball again at the age of 42.

Chamberlain's attorney, Seymour Goldberg, said yesterday that he had written a letter to Jack Cooke, the owner of the Los Angeles Lakers, asking Cooke to release Chamberlain from contractual obligations dating back to 1973, so that Chamberlain could negotiate with other teams.

The idea of Chamberlain making a comeback was met with skepticism in some quarters because of his age, the fact that very few teams we shown a need for a substitute center, and the Lakers' reluctance let Chamberlain go without compensation.

Heavy Interest Cited

However, Goldberg said that Chamberlain would "definitely put something with Los Angeles so he can play this season. A lot of teams have been talking to him, a lot of teams seem interested."

According to a spokesman for the Lakers, Cooke has not received Goldberg's letter. Cooke "will take it matter under advisement as far as he sees the contents of the letter, as soon as he knows exactly what Wilt is asking for," the spokesman said.

Chamberlain indicated a willingness to return conditionally. "I'll be back within the hour if the Lakers are willing to pay me \$10,000 to sit on the sidelines and catch Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's flyball," said Chamberlain, from his home in Bel Air, Calif. "It'd be a mad fool not to. But I doubt if the Lakers will meet my price."

The Lakers coach Jerry West isn't share Chamberlain's enthusiasm. "I don't even want to talk about it," said West. "He's not going to play basketball."

Chamberlain left the Lakers in 1973 and became player-coach of San Diego Conquistadors of the American Basketball Association the following season. However, he was retired from the Lakers, Chamberlain had an option year remaining on a \$450,000-a-year contract that prevented him from playing for San Diego.

Offer From Knicks

After the 1974-75 season with San Diego, Chamberlain left to devote himself to professional volleyball and his financial interests. But he became interested in basketball again when the Knicks pursued him with offers in September; 1975. Chamberlain then asked Larry O'Brien, the NBA commissioner, to review and ask the Lakers to release him from his contract so he could negotiate with the Knicks.

Harry O'Brien saw to it that he became a free agent right then. "My Fleischer, the director of the National Basketball Players' Association said yesterday, "But if he is

Rugby's Prestige Match Promises Style—And Fun

By Bob Donahue

CARDIFF, Wales, Dec. 15 (IHT) — The mix is scandalous: past bitterness, recent frustrations, now a fresh, deep gash in the face of a Welsh hero. A cork will pop on this sinister brew tomorrow.

New Zealand's efficient All Blacks will be playing a smattering of British, Irish and French all-stars — the Barbarians, an exclusive club that goes back to 1890 — in the prestige match of world rugby.

The chemistry of this game is fascinating. Almost certainly, the product will be found to be of good taste; the All Blacks will be on their very best behavior after recent ugliness, and the Barbarians are boy scouts by definition. The nasty mix will turn out to be perfectly harmless.

But it could also be good, even vintage, like All Blacks vs. Barbarians in 1973, which is often cited as the best game of rugby ever played. And if it is tasty, instead of flat as might have been expected, that will be in good part thanks to the fermented scandal.

Stains of Bitterness

First the bitter background. It involves mainly New Zealand and Wales, both small places where rugby is the national sport. All Blacks coach Jack Gleeson, an astute motivator in the tense hours before big games, has made showing up Wales a matter of private and national urgency. The ill feeling is all too reciprocal, and has become a blight on world rugby in recent years.

Of the 18 matches in the New Zealanders' tour that started two months ago at Cambridge and ends here tomorrow, six will have been played in Wales. In the fifth of these, against the Bridgend club on Wednesday, Welsh forwards provoked the visitors in the first scrums. Then an All Black forward stomped on the face of the Bridgend captain, fullback J.P.R. Williams.

A cleat pierced the cheek not far from the right eye. It took 15 minutes and eight stitches to get Williams back on the field. The bloodied face of the man who happens to be the captain of the Welsh national team was on British front pages the next morning.

The venue and six of tomorrow's starting Barbarians will be Welsh, including flyhalf Phil Bennett and the captain for the day, No. 8 Derek Quinell. The other contingents are smaller: England four men, France and Scotland two each, and Ireland one. The declared intention is to play flashy attacking rugby. All Blacks willing.

No Disguise for This Match

The presence of the two Frenchmen — Toulouse flankers Jean-Claude Skrela and Jean-Pierre Rives, who is also captain of the French national team — means that for the first time since their occasional series against New Zealand started in 1954, the Barbarians do not look like the official British Isles team in disguise. (Probably no more than seven of tomorrow's 15 would be on such a team.) The two French players are fervent attackers by temperament.

And the frustrations? The fact is that top-level rugby is in a gloomy state, a long jog removed from the amateur, fiercely carefree days when young men haphazardly refined their schoolboy football for the fun of it. Fun was the whole point.

Coaches, sophisticated training methods, television and money have all come naturally and are here to stay. Thirty players is now a crowd, even on a field 110 yards by 75. Defense and grouped forward play are easier to learn than the art of drawing your teammates' tackle and passing the ball laterally to that mate, coolly, at full acceleration.

Memories of attacking lines sweeping downfield through suddenly disheveled defense haunt rugby today, as administrators take note of falling numbers of youngsters attracted to play the game. Jack Gleeson's answer is "15-man attacking rugby." He came to Britain to show it off.

Skills Are Questionable

The hosts are still waiting, increasingly skeptical. Gleeson blames the forward-oriented, defensive play of his opponents. True, since winning was the priority, his men had to play it tight most of the time. But it can fairly be asked if they have the skills to win an open game against first-rate opposition.

With their tour sullied despite 16 victories and only one loss, to the Munster province team in Ireland, the All Blacks will be after more than just another victory tomorrow. The pressure on New Zealand, as the cork prepares to pop, is to beat the Barbarians in style. For the fun of it.

Martin got that way in the early 1950s listening to the country-and-western music that Mantle enjoyed when they were Yankee teammates. "I used to think boy, that's terrible music," Martin recalled. "But then Mickey told me to listen to the words. That's when I got to understand it."

"What's your favorite country-and-west song?"

"I'm So Lonesome, I Could Cry," he answered.

Next season, of course, Martin indeed will be lonesome — a manager without a team. Skeptics insist that Steinbrenner, the Yankees' principal owner, will find a reason not to comply with his announced intention of rehiring Martin as the Yankee manager for the 1980 season when Bob Lemon is supposed to move into the general manager's office. But the former and future manager is not a skeptic.

"No question about it, I'll be the manager," he was saying. "I think a lot of people think it was a publicity stunt but it's not a stunt. We talked about it four or five days. George is very sincere. He's in love with the Yankees like I am. I don't have a written contract yet, my other contract runs through 1979, but I'll be there in 1980 to do a job for 'em again."

"But if Reggie Jackson is there in 1980," he was asked, "can you co-exist with him?"

"I've managed teams before where a player didn't like me. But that doesn't mean I'm going to take it out on him. One thing I don't think

Reggie really understands is, you don't like to say to a guy he's a DH [designated hitter]; you know every player has pride, he wants to play. I understand that. I appreciate that and respect him for that. But in the same token, I don't like to have pitchers come in my office every day and say 'I'm not going to pitch if he plays right field.' But he never hears that side of it. He just worries about his side. And there are a lot of pitchers on this club who don't want to pitch if he's playing right field. It's understandable. It is because Reggie's a bad outfielder. It's just that he has trouble judging the ball and picking the ball up. And a lot of pitchers feel they'll be won the ball game if they had another outfielder out there."

"What pitchers told you that?"

"I'd say the whole staff," Martin said. "He won't believe that but it's a fact. Even the relievers. But even so, I don't think Reggie has to go anywhere. Reggie can stay right here and do his thing. I hope he has great years all the time. I have no malice in my heart toward Reggie Jackson — I never will. I used Reggie like he is and I'll treat him exactly like he is. I won't change my rules for him. The rules will be the same for all 25 [players]. If he doesn't like it, that's something he'll have to live with. I went out of my way last year to try to help Reggie in every way and I found out that's not the way either. So I'll just manage and do my job. If he does his job we won't have a problem."

Throughout his discourse on the Yankee slugger whose uncontrite return from a five-base suspension provoked the remarks that prompted Martin's resignation on July 17, the former and future manager spoke calmly — his voice never rising or falling.

Moments later, Bucky Dent walked in. The shortstop and World Series hero enjoyed playing for Lemon, who did not yank him for a pinch-hitter as often as Martin had. But Dent showed up to wish his former and future manager good luck.

"I sat out 1970 too," Martin was saying now. "But it was easier then, I was learning the radio business that year. If you're a manager, it's longer when you're not a manager. That's why I called Sparky Anderson when he got fired. I understood what he's going through. You become so depressed and ashamed and you blame yourself. You say, 'Why? What did I do wrong?' He'll get another job but he's got 'Reds' in his heart like I got 'Yankees' in mine. It kills you. Especially at this time of year. People wish you Merry Christmas — merry shoot."

Looking around, a visitor mentioned that there were no pictures of Steinbrenner and Jackson.

"Yeah, that's right," Martin said with a smile. "I want to get some pictures of George."

Rangers' Enforcer: Sheriff or Gunslinger?

By Gerald Eskenazi

FOTU shadow-boxes whenever he can — in his hotel room on the road, and at home. He is a former Police Athletic League boxing champion, and is student of his hobby, and skating with her to the penalty box.

"See, Carolyn, this is where daddy spends a lot of time," the left wing said.

And there was Fotu at home, sitting in front of the fireplace and watching his favorite TV show, "Family Feud."

"He can spend two hours just talking to Carolyn," said his wife, Leslie. "You should hear him. He's just happy sitting around, playing with the baby."

"Our family knows Nicky as two people."

The other Fotu (pronounced fo-TEE-you) is a towering bantler who leads the National Hockey League New York Rangers with 62 minutes in penalties. Every club in hockey has such an enforcer. Invariably, they are matter-of-fact about their job — and even cultivate the image.

Usually they are players who don't score (with almost a third of the season gone, Fotu has no goals and two assists), so they have practiced the difficult art of hitting an opponent while both are wearing skates, and both are heavily padded.

There was little hockey tradition where Fotu was brought up — on Staten Island. And at New Dorp High School teachers wouldn't see him for days at a time once the ponds froze over.

"Mom, I'm off to school," he would say, and then he would find other truants and they would play a game of shinny, a simplified form of hockey. Or, he'd skate at the rink in Coney Island. Other times he would be a rink rat — someone who runs errands for a chance to skate and to be near big-league heroes — by helping out at Skateland, the Long Island rink where the Rangers practiced.

When he managed to graduate from high school in 1971 he started to play senior hockey, along with other over-aged players who had once dreamed of making it to the big leagues. They would play pickup games in the Bronx or Coney Island or on Long Island.

And then someone asked Emile Francis, the Rangers' general manager, to give Fotu a tryout with the Cape Cod Cubs of the North American League, a team the Rangers partly owned.

"It was probably the roughest league ever," said Fotu. In 72 games during the 1973-74 season he amassed 371 minutes in penalties — the equivalent of sitting out more than six games.

From there he went to the New England Whalers of the World Hockey Association, and was voted the team's most popular player. John Ferguson eventually replaced Francis and wanted someone in his own image to help the Rangers. He wrote a tough guy.

Bouton, 39, began his second career in the minors four years ago, pitching at Portland and Nashville before talking to the Atlanta Braves' owner, Ted Turner, into letting him join a farm team in Savannah.

He was called up to the Braves last summer and pitched 29 innings, allowing 25 hits and 16 earned runs and striking out 10. His record was 1-3 with a 4.97 earned run average.

When he declared himself a free agent after the season, nobody drafted him.

"That had no bearing on my decision to retire," Bouton said. "It didn't bother me."



DOWNSHILL FROM HERE — Walter Vesti of Switzerland trains for Saturday's World Cup downhill race at Valgardenia, Italy. He shared best practice time of 2:06.56 with Ken Read.

Stenmark Slumping Under New World Cup Rules

SANTA CRISTINA, Italy, Dec. 15 (AP) — Slalom champion Ingemar Stenmark, already trailing Peter Luescher by 40 points after the first three races of this year's World Cup, might be forced to compete in the specialty he does not like — downhill — to beat back growing threats to his crown.

This season's World Cup rules privilege those skiers who can do well in all specialties. Luescher, a 22-year-old all-around skier, gained 40 points through two second places in the two slaloms held so

far and 25 points from a first place in combined standings at Schladming, Austria.

Stenmark, who has won the World Cup overall crown the last three years, has only 25 points and he has declined so far to start in the downhill.

"If he wants to hold the cup for the fourth straight season he will have to run in the downhills counting for the combined standings sooner or later," said Joseph Messner, coach of the Italian team.

Stenmark, who won a parallel slalom counting in the Nations Cup standings in Madonna di Campiglio yesterday, said he was not thinking of downhills for the moment. He would not say whether he will consider them later.

Herrliog said this year's rules were designed to make it harder for Stenmark to continue his domination.

"There is nothing sporting in granting points to a skier in the combined only because he finished 40th in a downhill and did fairly well in slaloms. We do not like to bow to the new rules and start亡 in downhills too. It is better for Ingemar to just score wins in slaloms in a sporting way," the coach said.

Women's Slalom Delayed

VALL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — Organizers today decided to put off until Monday the

Chelsea Hires Manager

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP) — Danny Blanchflower, former captain of the Tottenham Hotspur soccer team, today was named manager of Chelsea.

He was called up to the Braves last summer and pitched 29 innings, allowing 25 hits and 16 earned runs and striking out 10. His record was 1-3 with a 4.97 earned run average.

When he declared himself a free agent after the season, nobody drafted him

